The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. III—NO. 39. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876. WHOLE NO. 143.

Philadelphia.

W. H. RHODES,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 1800 Frankford Ave.,
Corner Montgomery Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Illuminated Photograph
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Particular attention given to
LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
In Oil, Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors.
Established and in successful operation since 1860. 158

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus, with Gold's Patent Cast-Iron Radiators. Wood's American Kitchener, and Paris Ranges.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATORS.
Steam Fitting in all its branches.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 27

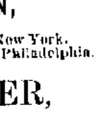
CHAS. T. COLLING,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER,
NO. 1013 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—A full assortment of FIREWORKS. 1024

DR. J. W. A. BIRKEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
INFORMS his patrons and the public that he continues to practice his profession at **No. 242 S. Eighth Street, Philadelphia,** the fifth door below Locust Street, and that he is prepared to perform all the most difficult and intricate operations appertaining to Dentistry. He also administers all the Gases for the positive relief of pain in the extracting of teeth, being the first who dared to bring it into use in his profession in the State of Pennsylvania. He likewise sets every description of Artificial Teeth (but especially the Terra Metallic, of which he is the discoverer and inventor), in the most satisfactory manner to the wearer. Extracting Teeth a specialty. 102

Go to the Great Boston
99 CENT STORE.
No. 227 North Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Toys and Domestic Articles,
TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All articles marked, nothing less than 99 cents. 257

WILLIAM KING, SON & CO.,
117 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
REFINERS OF
GASOLINE,
MAGNOLIA SPIRITS AND OILS. "Centennial Non-Explosive Oil. Sperm, Whale and Lard Oils. 1025

A. GERSON,
FURRIER.
No. 532 North Second Street,
Above Buttonwood, PHILADELPHIA.
A great variety of all kinds of Ladies', Childrens' and Gents' Furs, at the very lowest market prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Also, a large stock of Robes on hand. 777

C. F. WEBER,

Dealer in
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.,
531 N. Second St., Opposite Buttonwood,
PHILADELPHIA. 78

HENRY O'BRIEN,
Ten years with A. T. Stewart & Co., New York.
Late foreman with I. E. Walraven, Philadelphia.
UPHOLSTERER,
Furniture
Window Shades, Draperies and Cornices, Hair and Spring Mattresses to order.
Lace Curtains Cleaned and Hung equal to new.
234 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia.
Prompt attention given to all orders. 130

Buy your Groceries
OF
R. K. BARRETT,
462 North Second Street
A few doors below the Red Lion Hotel,
PHILADELPHIA.
Our Teas and Coffees
Are equal to any in the City. 62

ASHWORTH BROTHERS,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. SECOND & BROWN STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA. 982

WILLIAM A. BACKHUS,
Grocer and Tea Dealer,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND SOUTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hams, Fish and Flour specialties. 100

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,
1103 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE only reliable Tea Store on Second Street. Come One! Come All! See for yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed. 282

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 1209 North Second Street,
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of Umbrellas. 1021

HAMS.
FINEST SUGAR CURED HAMS
13 Cts. per pound.
MAGUIRE'S
224 South Street, Philadelphia. 99

J. M. MASTELLER,
PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKER.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
S. E. COR. SECOND & CALLOWHILL STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. 232

WILSON & CO'S.,
Photograph Gallery,
825 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PHOTOGRAPHS, FERREOTYPES, LOCKET PICTURES, taken in the best style of the art. Also, Portraits in Oil Colors, in every variety, from miniature up to life size. All work warranted satisfactory. 108

GETTER'S
Photographic Art Galleries,
AND
Frame Emporium,
NO. 1921 FRANKFORD ROAD,
Above Norris Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Photo-Miniatures. Also, Oil, Water, Crayon, Pastel and India Ink Pictures at reasonable prices. Small Pictures copied into large ones. 927

J. B. BUTTERFIELD'S
MAMMOTH
GROUND FLOOR
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
1518 Frankford Road,
PHILADELPHIA.
No stairs to climb.

Philadelphia.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Chairman Finance Committee.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. G. HAMMER, Assistant Secretary. 11

THE PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 Walnut Street,
Opposite Independence Square, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL......$400,000 00
ASSETS......1,559,835 76
Directors:
John Devereux, Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Dan'l Haddock, Jr., Franklin Comly.
JOHN DEVEREUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 289

THE INDEPENDENT
Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.
GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
MORTON A. WALMSLEY, Agent, Bristol. 1085

A. F. YOUNG,
Office, No. 3 Radcliffe Street.
FIRE INSURANCE!
Capital Represented, $8,000,000.
ÆTNA, ATLAS, } of Hartford, Conn.
MERCHANTS, ROGER WILLIAMS, } of Providence, R. I.
HOME, of Columbus, Ohio.
MUTUAL, of Germantown, Pa. 292

DUCKET HARMAN,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
FACTORY AND STORE
1937 Frankford Road, Philad'a.
Dealer in
Clocks, Watches,
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. Masonic Marks and Society Badges of all kinds on hand and made to order. REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to. 1

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES. 617

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,
&c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 26

THOMAS C. VAN HORN,
101 North Fourth St., Philadelphia.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN MANUFACTURED
Tobacco, Segars, &c.,
Sole proprietor of "GOOD ENOUGH" and other popular brands of Fine Cut Chewing. Also, FARMER'S JOY SMOKING TOBACCO. 1052

WILLIAM M. HALL,
GEOMETRICAL STAIR BUILDER
AND
ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN,
No. 2126 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia.
All kinds of Stairs designed and put up in city and country. Orders through post punctually attended to. Hand Rails worked from drawings. 1013

HERBERT N. KEEN,
Real Estate Broker,
ROOM NO. 3,
No. 30 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Real Estate sold and exchanged. Country property a specialty.
Loans, Mortgages and Ground Rents negotiated. Rents and Interests collected. 302

417 LEATHER. 417
GENERAL ASSORTMENT, Red and Oak Sole, Shoe Skirting, Bellows, Harness and Fly Strap, Wax Upper, French Kips, and Calf Skins, Linings, Apron Skins, &c., &c. Storekeepers supplied at low rates. **J. E. MAULE & SON,**
417 N. Second Street, Philadelphia. 1026

SAVE YOUR TEETH.
TOOTH-ACHE CURED.
Teeth Filled—A Specialty

Teeth Inserted and Repaired. Badly Fitting Teeth Remodeled. GAS administered for Extracting Teeth WITHOUT PAIN.
N. B.—Sixteen years experience.
JAMES CRANKSHAW,
255 4540 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORD, PA.

BANNISTER'S.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Head Centre for
GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS.
4223 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORD. 164

GEORGE W. BUTLER,
DEALER IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
916 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Agent for DEXTER WASHING MACHINES, the best in the market. Clothes Wringers repaired. 161

R. E. WRIGHT & SON,
STEAM
SCOURING and DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
4508 MAIN STREET, 4508
FRANKFORD, PA.
Clothing repaired and altered. 148

From Harper's Magazine.

LOST.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

Once on a time she came to me,
As some small star from heaven might flee—
To be a mortal's sole delight,
A love by day, a dream by night,
The sweetest thing on land or sea,
My little darling crept to me.

A trembling, tender, fairy thing,
Too grave to smile, too sad to sing,
Aware of earth with grieved surprise,
An alien from her native skies,
A baby angel strange to see,
My little darling came to me.

But love and loving taught her smiles,
And life and living baby wiles—
The way to cling, to coax, to kiss,
To fill my soul with deepest bliss;
My heart of hearts, my life, was she,
This little love who came to me.

What words she stammered, soft and low,
No other ear but mine could know;
More gentle than a cooing dove,
More fond than any voice of love,
So shy, so sweet, so tenderly,
My little darling spoke to me.

I know not how to tell the grace
That dwelt upon her wistful face—
The tinted skin, the lip's pure bloom,
The clearest eyes that knew not gloom,
The hair as soft as moth wings be,—
My little darling showed to me.

Alas! I know that all is gone,
That here I sit and grieve alone,
That every fair and gracious thing
I loved and lost is but a sting:
Another thorn thy memory,
My little darling, brings to me.

But kindly night doth pity pain:
In all my dreams she comes again:
Her precious head is on my breast:
My happy arms caress her rest;
I hear her words of tender glee,
My little darling kisses me.

Ah! sweet is night—too sweet, too brief—
When day recalls our bitterest grief,
The hungry heart, the longing dire
That burns the soul with vain desire,
The ancient cry of wild distress,
The Rachel-mourning, comfortless,
O God! once more that face to see,
My little darling, come to me!

A PIECE OF PRESUMPTION.

Everybody knew that the Belleschevaux' were an old family, with lands and stocks, to which they seemed to have acquired such a prescriptive right that it never crossed anybody's mind that Providence had any right to take them away. And great was everybody's consternation when Providence exercised the right and Mr. Belleschevaux, having fallen over in a fit, was found to have left his estate insolvent, and everybody wondered and everybody pitied and nobody helped. Those who had partaken of the Belleschevaux' bounty, had sat at their table, slept under their roof, been relieved, prospered, flattered by the Belleschevaux, called and condoled but asked no leading question. Perhaps it would have been like presumption to offer help there. At any rate they didn't presume. And perhaps Mrs. Belleschevaux's stately manner made it impossible. And so, when everything was settled and she could see what there was before them, she found nothing left but the little disregarded dower she had brought with her. The family mansion, with its ancient splendor, its woods and gardens, was sold to upstarts who had never heard the name of Belleschevaux, and the family moved into a cottage, which in a year or two they made beautiful with vines and shrubs.

Of course Louise Belleschevaux, with her spirit, was not content with life in that cottage on her mother's dower, with the children yet to be launched upon the world. She had been taught, simply as a matter of fact, that they were of noble descent; and the best way to prove nobility, she deemed in this country, where work was honorable, was to earn it over again. "In old times you fought for it, now you work for it," she said; "and I shall take the first situation that offers." The poor child had an idea that situations went about begging to be taken, and it was only when a six months' search enlightened her that she accepted a chance as teacher of music and painting in an establishment employing some dozen other teachers.

To say that Louise Belleschevaux did not regard this as a degradation of the dignity of her name would be untrue, and she would have been herself untrue to the traditions of her blood if she had not so regarded it. No Belleschevaux lady had ever yet dressed her own hair; a body-servant had always been an integral portion of a Belleschevaux gentleman: and here she was, waiting upon dunces for pay! But she had sense enough to know it would be worse degradation to sit down in idleness and make more scanty yet the household supplies; and she used to repeat daily to herself:

> "Who sweeps a floor as to God's praise
> Makes that and the action fine."

and nobody ever knew what it cost her to sweep this floor, till the time when she laughed at the woes for which then she had no respect.

Yet, after all, there was not much of the aristocrat in the little lady's looks; her sonorous name—Henriette Desiree Louise Belleschevaux her old Huguenot great grandmother's name—was more imposing than her appearance. She was a tiny woman, but perfect as tiny, with her faultless hands and feet, her shell pink bloom, her delicate features, her luminous brown eyes, and her hair, whose braids set upon her head as a gold crown might set upon a queen's; yet if you looked closer you saw her always erect now so gracious, now so imperious, every inch of her a queen. But this discrowned queen was apt to lie perdue, unless it was necessary to assert herself, and perhaps nobody but John Mowbray had ever come into open contract with her.

He was the teacher of mathematics, which duty he assumed only while using all the time it left him for the study of his profession—a stalwart, well-knit fellow, with broad intellect stamped upon his face, who had worked his way through college, and apparently thought it no dishonor to work his way through life. Yet he knew the hardships of a teacher's life; none better; and when he saw this little lady enter the school, he could not but feel a pang of pity to think of the unused path before her, and of the suffering from the dunces who were to play on her nerves as on the keyboard. There was something very winning about her gracious yet reserved manner, her calm smile; he thought he should like to make the way easier for her. He left on her desk, one morning as he went by, a single rose bud, like a word of welcome.

It was not the season with her of flowers in plenty; it was long since she had had flowers in plenty; and this was a lovely one. She took it up eagerly, and when the bell tinkled she pinned it in her throat, with something of the color deepening her cheek.

John Mowbray, seeing her through his glass door, could but think the little flower had brightened the path of the little feet that day. Some days afterward he laid, not one, but two or three stems in a cluster, on the desk again, taken from his own window garden that he tried to keep in bloom all the year round—a carnation, a bit of heliotrope, a white bud, a geranium leaf. She looked up as he passed with a smile, they were so sweet, the sight of them, the breath of them gave back the days when she was surrounded with them; she kept them with her all day, and took them home at night. As for the giver, it never occurred to her to remember him; she had always had flowers, and here was some kind fate still bestowing them; John Mowbray was merely the servant of this fate. It seemed, though, as if the little flowers were in some sort of a seal of benison upon her work; she went about it with a better heart because of them. So for one week and another she took her seat at the desk, and every few days the passing hand quietly laid before her the few blossoms, or she found them there when she came—a single spray of salmon-colored geranium flowers ringed with the darkest pansies, just one splendid cactus blossom, a score of the first deep violets, a snowy calla full of these violets, a spike of creamy hyacinthe, or, if there were not any blossoms out, a bunch of fragrant leaves. The ungrateful girl never thought for a moment about the way they reached her; it was so natural that she should have them; they came as a part of her belongings, and she gave a nod of thanks to John Mowbrow, as she would to a waiter, and went her tiresome way, but made no complaint.

But when the first term was half through Mr. Mowbray was called away. The principal attended to his classes and bungled throughout his recitations, and he was gone three weeks. "I'm sure you miss your flowers," said the old preceptress; and all at once the perception of her indebtedness crossed Louise—crossed her in an angry gush of feeling—she, a Belleschevaux, to be indebted for what had been hers in abundance from her cradle! When Mr. Mowbray came back shaking hands with one another, he paused at her desk. "I was gone a great while, Miss Belleschevaux," said he. "But it is not every day one has a legacy and—"

"We are glad to have you back, Mr. Mowbray," she said as loftily as so small a thing could speak, evincing such pleasure as might be found in the return of blackboard and crayon, and not heeding the sprays of exquisite pink heather he laid before her. The sight of them after their absence, served to remind her that she no longer had the wide gardens and conservatories, and moreover that she owed to this school usher now the simple commonplaces of her old life. She never touched the heather but let it lie and wither for the janitor to sweep out. It was, however, only a few day before she found in the glass on her desk a cluster of little white Scotch roses; the quick glance that saw them there was all the glance they had from her, and they too withered untouched. She was with these poor people, but not of them; she would not be placed on the level of such familiarity as the giving and taking of these flowers, and she would be the debtor of no such usurer as one who expects gratitude. She could live without this Mr. Mowbray's flowers, and wanted none of them. She heard it rumored that his legacy was so generous he would leave teaching and establish himself in his profession; she wished he would, and the sooner the better. It became more and more unpleasant to have him place the blossoms in her hand; she could not refuse them without rudeness, and rudeness had hitherto been foreign to the Belleschevaux. She hated to thank him; if he had any ulterior design, any intention of thus expressing emotion toward her, the thing was doubly repugnant—one of these people daring to feel, much less express any emotion, toward her! Since the idea struck her she had really never given him a second look. She delayed reaching school till the last bell, and she paid no more attention to any flower she found, although, it must be confessed, that a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley cut her to the heart and it would have been rapture to bury her face in them.

"Do you know what Mr. Mowbry says of you?" asked the confidential old preceptress once.

"How should I?" she answered curtly.

"He says you are like a frozen jasmine flower."

"I would thank Mr. Mowbray not to make me a subject of remark," said Miss Belleschevaux.

"My dear," said the other, "it will be silly to pursue that course with Mr. Mowbray; he is a rising man. And a young girl—"

"I do not care to hear anything concerning him," said Louise, gathering her exercises.

"Ah, Miss Belleschevaux," returned the old preceptress, laughing kindly, "you have yet to learn, and are going to make it a hard lesson, that all the worth of the world is not shut up in the Belleschevaux family!"

It was only the next day that one of the girls—in that worshipping enthusiasm which many young ladies entertain toward certain teachers—brought an album to Miss Belleschevaux for her to write a verse on one of its pages. After she had complied with the request, Louise turned the pages and her eye was caught by another verse:

> "She hath no scorn of common things
> And though she seems of other birth,
> Round us her heart entwines and clings,
> And patiently she folds her wings,
> To tread the humbler paths of earth."

Louise sighed as she read it: she wished she could do as much. "Mr. Mowbray copied that verse for me," said the little maid; "and do you know, Miss Belleschevaux, he said it made him think of you."

Miss Belleschevaux shut the book with a snap. This was growing unbearable. She looked through the glass door at Mr. Mowbray, quietly listening to algebraic demonstrations, and she felt it the rudest intrusion, the worst presumption—he who might have been her brother's hired tutor, her father's clerk, to be speaking and writing of her in this manner, to be presenting her with flowers and following her with gallantries! She flung the morning's flowers upon the floor, and when she came up from her singing class, still warm with her sense of wrong, it was the recess, and nobody but Mr. Mowbray was behind his glass door, and she walked boldly into the little den of mathematics.

"Mr. Mowbray," said she—and she had no idea it would be so hard—"I desire to have the respect of every gentleman connected with this institution."

"I am sure you have it, Miss Belleschevaux," said he gravely and politely.

"I desire," she repeated, "the respect of every gentleman connected with this institution, and I want nothing more of them."

"I hardly understand you, Miss Belleschevaux," said he.

"I mean," she said, finding it still more difficult, "that I want no more flowers."

"Oh, is that it?" he said with his cool smile. "Certainly not. I thought they gave you pleasure. They shall not trouble you further."

"I don't know why they should have troubled me at all!" she cried, hotly.

"Nor I either," said he.

"And I will not submit to such persecution—talking of me to this person and writing of me to that."

"Really, Miss Belleschevaux, I beg your pardon, but I am at a loss to understand—"

"Very well, then. Only don't do it any more!" she exclaimed.

"Don't do what?"

"Don't make me a topic of conversation with the other teachers."

"I assure you, Miss Belleschevaux, I have never done anything of the kind."

"It's quite idle for you to say so when I know to the contrary. And be so good as to write nothing more about me, either."

"Write about you? Upon my honor, Miss Belleschevaux, I am not aware that I ever wrote a word about you."

Miss Belleschevaux made an impatient movement. "It is of no use to talk about it; but when the preceptress repeats your words to me, and when Miss Varley brings her album with your writing in it, I have a right to insist upon no more of it. I don't wish for any more expressions of admiration."

"Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Mowbray. "Pray allow me to explain. Miss Varley brings a verse of her own selection to copy into her album, and asks of whom it reminds me. Not having had the pleasure of this interview, I frankly say, of you—judging her to be suffering from one of her acute enthusiasms. For the rest, I do not remember to have spoken of you."

"But you have."

"I think not."

"You did. You said I was like a flower."

Mr. Mowbray smiled again. "Yes, indeed," he said. "I remember. The preceptress asks me if you do not resemble a flower yourself, a white jasmine; and I reply, a frozen one. I am sorry you have tortured such simplicities into such complexities. And so far from expressions of admiration—excuse me if I say that I do not admire you in the least." And with a bow, Mr. Mowbray set open the glass door and struck his bell.

So Miss Belleschevaux went down to her music room and sat there listening to the trumming, but with her mind as far away as the east is from the west. It was drawing upon her that she had been guilty of a horrible absurdity, and she was burning with shame and rage. In the light of her vanity she had interpreted simple charity into gallantry, and she had insisted upon it that a man admired her when he assured her that he did not admire her in the least. She never would dare to look at him again. She felt her face hot up under her hair. How courteous and how cold he had been! No Belleschevaux gentleman could have conducted the interview better; it was he that was the patrician, and she—she had done dishonor to her blood! She would have given the world to leave the school. Mr. Mowbray had promised the principal to remain till spring. What an unblushing fool he had seen in her! And from that moment she thought of him as something very far from a fool—infinitely nobler than herself; and one day she wished she had never seen him; the next, would have given a year's life if he had never heard of her; and the day after longed to show him she was not so bad as he thought. If Mr. Mowbray wanted redress, he was fast obtaining it, for Louise Belleschevaux was thinking altogether much of him!

She observed him now, from her desk, through the glass door. There was something very gentle and fine in his manner with those he taught; he was not so plain as she had supposed; rugged features, to be sure, but who could be plain with those great deep set eyes and that smile? She listened when the door was ajar. He had a singularly clear and penetrating voice. How lucid he had made the problems!—she might have known something if Mr. Mowbray had been her teacher. What now? Well the Mowbrays might be as good as the Belleschevaux, and if they were not, were not all men equal before God? Miss Belleschevaux was becoming a little radical. She used to listen to him, too, talking on different themes with the principal in the long recess. Well, she had wrought her fate, she must put it on and wear it; the patience she had used in accepting poverty and work she must use in accepting the disesteem of this one man in the world. So she plodded on her dreary path; and as before, nobody knew what it cost her. There was no cheery good morning now from any deep voice, there were no more flowers to brighten the day, to take to her mother and the children at night; yet, if she missed them, she deserved it; she must make amends by brightening the day to those around her. And she did, and the girls began to say never anybody taught music like Miss Belleschevaux—she was just music itself—while the old preceptress assured them that "blood always tells."

Thus through the long dark half of the autumn term, through the beginning of the winter, the dark days when life and gloom seemed one. There was little pleasure in the school, and home was so changed that there was little solace there. She was thoroughly dispirited; and more than once she might have been seen lingering after the rest at the close of day, with her arms flung across the desk and her head fallen between them, abandoned to her tears. She was very unhappy, and she learned at last that she had, in might, put on herself, that her heart awoke too late, and the light that might have burned on an eternal altar fire she had herself put out. She grew worn and thin; a sad smile played with the dimples now, although they were just as lovely, but the rich color, slowly waning, seldom hung its signal on the soft cheek, unless some voice startled her, a voice that her heart sprang up to meet. She dragged herself every day to school, and it seemed to her that instead of the grandiloquent phrase over the gate, should have been written, "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here." It would be vacation soon; the second half of February was breathing space; he would be gone; and she would escape her troubles, or gather strength to endure them.

It was now the last day but one of the term. Mr. Mowbray left on the morrow. As she heard the regrets everywhere about her, her heart sank. The hours crawled. At length the bell struck, the files departed; she was left alone.

Alone? Mr. Mowbray behind the glass door, was sorting some final papers. Could she let him leave with this cloud over her? Fear shook her. But no; at any rate she must dispel that; and all at once she walked not boldly this time, but twice turning back on the way to his side. He did not look up at once. She put out her hand to attract his attention; it fell on his; then he arose. She was stone-still; not a word came to her.

"Can I help you?" he said.

"Mowbray, I want to beg—you—" And she broke into a flood of tears, and ran away too fast for any feet to follow.

It was harder work to go to school next day than any she had ever done; but she must; and white as a little ghost she took her seat at her desk, to blush on the instant red as a little rose over the handful of orange blossoms scattered round a letter lying on her desk. "Miss Belleschevaux has a valentine!" cried the girls. But just then the bell rang, and she took her letter and one great, sweet blossom with her to her music room, where she would be alone till she summoned her class; and she tore the letter open and saw the verse she had seen once before, and below it, to complete its use, another verse of the same poem:

> "I love her with a love as still
> As a broad river's peaceful might,
> Which, by high tower and lowly mill,
> Goes wandering at its own sweet will,
> And yet doth ever flow aright;"

And beneath the whole, as if he had been proud to set his hand and seal to it, was the boldly written name of John Mowbray.

There came a tap upon the door, and, as she would have concealed the letter, it opened, and Mr. Mowbray himself came in. She thought she was dreaming; she did not dare to look up. He walked straight to her, and took the hand with which she was trying to hide that she had been holding the letter to her lips.

"Are you going to answer my valentine? Are you going to wear my orange flowers?" said he. "Look up and let me read the answer in your eyes. Tell me I did not dare to much." And as she still sat like a statue, "Are you really a little frozen jasmine flower?" he cried; and he bent and kissed her. "Did you think I could live every day of six months under the same roof with you," he murmured, "and not learn to love you? And did you think, my darling, my little darling now, that I never saw the change stealing over you, like sunrise into the sky?"

And when the principal, in a neat speech of segiets, formally told the school that Mr. Mowbray left them that day, he added his regrets that Mr. Mowbray was to take Miss Belleschevaux with him.

SAM LAWSON ON COURTIN'.

"I 'member I used to lead the singin' in them days, and Miry she used to sing counter, so we sot putty near together in the singers' seats; and I used to think Sunday mornin's when she'd come to the meetin' in her white dress and her red cheeks and her bonnet all tipped off with laylock, that 'twas for all the world just like June sunrise to have her come into the singers' seats. Them was the days I didn't improve my privileges, boys," said Sam sighing deeply. "There was a time that ef I'd spoke there's no knowin' what mightn't happened, 'cause you see, boys, I was better lookin' in them days than I be now. Now, you mind, boys, when you grow up, ef you go to waiting on a nice gal, and you're most a mind to speak up to her, don't you go and put it off, 'cause if you do you may live to repent it.

"Well, you see, from the time that Bill Elderkin came and took the Academy, I could see plain enough that it was time for me to hang up my fiddle. Bill he used to set in the singers' seats, too, and he would have it that he sung tenor. He no more sung tenor than a skunk blackbird, but he made b'lieve that he did, jest to git next to Miry in the singers' seats, and then they used to be writin' backward and forward to each other till they tore out all the leaves of the hymn-books and the singin'-books besides. Wal, I never thought the house o' Lord was jest the place to be courtin' in, and I used to get consid'able shocked at the way things went on atween them. Why, they'd be a writin' all sermon-time; and I've seen him a-lookin' at her all through the long prayer in a way that wa'n't right, considerin' they were both professors of religion. But then the fact was, old Black Hoss John was to blame for it, 'cause he never let 'em have no chance to home. You see, old Black Hoss he was sot agin Elderkin 'cause he was poor. You see, his mother, the old widdah Elderkin, she was just about the poorest, peakedest old body over to Sherburne, and went out to days' works, and Bill Elderkin he was all for books and larnin', and old Black Hoss John he thought it was shiftlessness, but Miry she thought it was a genius, and she got it sot in her mind he was a-going to be President of the United States or some sich.

"Wal, old Black Hoss he wa'n't none too polite to Miry's beaux in gineral, but when Elderkin used to come to see her he was snarlier than a saw; he hadn't a good word for him noways; and he'd rake up the fire right before his face and eyes, and rattle about fastening up the windows, and tramp up to bed, and call down the chamber stairs to Miry to go to bed, and was sort o' aggravatin' every way.

"Wal, ef folks want to get a gal set on havin' a man, that ar's the way to go to work. Miry had a consid'able stiff will of her own, and if she didn't care about Tom Beacon before she hated him now; and if she liked Bill Elderkin before, she was clean gone over to him now; and so she took to goin' to the Wednesday evening lecture and the Friday evening prayer-meetin', and the singin' school, just as reg'lar as a clock, and, so he did; and afterward they always walked home the longest way. Fathers may jest as well let their daughters be courted in the house peaceable, 'cause if they can't be courted in the house they'll find places where they can be; it's jest human natur'."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

SOMETHING TO LOOK TO.—Mr. Forster, in his "Life of Charles Dickens," gives us this: "An archdeacon," wrote Mr. Carlyle to me, "with his own venerable lips repeated to me, the other night, a strange profane story of a solemn clergyman who had been administering ghostly consolation to a sick person. Having finished, satisfactorily as he thought, and got out of the room, he heard the sick person ejaculate: 'Well, thank God, *Pickwick* will be out in ten days, any way!' This is dreadful."

Don't cram the child at school; it is bad for the brain; nor at the table—it is bad for the stomach; both bring doctor's visits.

TENNYSON, BAILEY, BROWNING.

In 1830 was published the first volume of the leading master of the time, Tennyson. The influence of this great artist has been immense. He has carried perfection of verbal form and metrical structure to its uttermost; and has attained so precise a balance between thought and expression, has thrown so much suggestion into his music, and so rich a thrall of harmony into his inventions and imagery, that, if we regard fineness of execution alone, we might almost say that the predecessors of Tennyson, as an entire class, look somewhat crude and offhand in comparison. But this would be more a literary than a genuinely critical judgment. The perfection of a lyric by Shelley, for instance, is not quite the same as the perfection of a lyric by Tennyson; the former is less exact and more impulsive; less intended and more inspired; less provable, not a jot less absolute; more intrinsic, less extrinsic. We inspect it less, and recognize it equally. From the special nature of his excellencies, the influence of Tennyson has been to cultivate executants, not to nerve inventors to courageous attempts; he has fostered literary poetry, but not promoted—save in his own admirable performances—the interests of personal poetry.

Just as the fame of Tennyson was getting well established, another poetical meteor crossed the horizon—Phillip James Bailey, with his "Festus." This was in 1839; and, probably, no poet of the current half century has excited a more positive enthusiasm, has enlisted more zealous faith or kindled loftier hopes than Bailey. At the present day "Festus" is little read. It has, indeed, become a portentous bulk of words; the author having been so ill-advised as to swell out the always inflated dimensions of his book by adding to them huge accretions of other matter that ought either not to have been published at all, or, at any rate, to have been retained (as some of it at first did appear) in a separate form of publication. The immense ambition of the author of "Festus" is a striking phenomenon. He undertook, before the age of twenty, this vast elemental drama, in which the speaker is God, and the last scene the end of the world. "Festus" has a somewhat Swedenborgian tone of theology; it is also conspicuously Swedenborgian in its enormous sweep, and the diluvial overflow of its pages. It is the poem of magnitude, and has many truly great tones and utterances amid the unmeasured swirl and rumble of its march. I have called Mr. Bailey a poetical meteor: It may be feared that at the present day many count him a mere poetical *ignis fatuus*, but this is, I think, much less than justice to a man of exalted faculty and memorable handiwork. Unfortunately there is a limit to the reading powers of readers; and the poets who will not restrict their writing powers proportionately have to pay the forfeit.

Browning's first avowed poem, "Paracelsus," appeared in 1835; it had been preceded by the anonymous "Pauline." in 1833. Mr. Browning's has been well termed by Mr. Buxton Forman (and not improbably by others) "psychological poetry;" and the critic has forcibly pointed out the importance of the monologue in the form of our poet's work. One of the first things that you appreciate in Browning is his many-sidedness; passion, imagination, mental and moral analysis, knowledge of life, pictorial and picturesque *couleur locale*, the devious preferences of a scholar and a student of all sorts of things, past and present, make up a most extraordinary personality, whether individual or literary. Perhaps the main-spring of his whole performance is intellectual keenness; the insight to discern and discriminate, the equally patient, tenacious, and eager energy in scrutinizing. His mind flows into every cranny of his subject, and he presents it to the reader, concrete in itself, and informed beside with new vitality from the mental processes which replenish its forms. It might be compared to one of those anatomical or microscopical preparations into which some coloring matter has been poured, so as to exhibit all its otherwise undefined veining. One can easily understand that the great danger of such a poet lies in his very subtlety. In manipulating his subject matter, he teases and tangles it; in addressing the reader, he plies him confusingly—not, perhaps, confusedly—with thought upon thought, suggestion after suggestion, and side-light traversing side-light.

APRIL PHILOSOPHERS.—Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, makes a few entries in the *Ledger* to the credit of the devotees of the first of April. We recognize, he says, the prejudice with which that common noun is regarded which custom, from Hindostan to San Francisco, and from early ages to our own, has connected with the first of April. No one is conciliated by being called a fool. And no one is in the way of being instructed if not in some degree conciliated. We aim to instruct. We discard the obnoxious word. We write to, and of, April philosophers. Are there any of you, ladies, receiving attentions from loafers, sots and idle dependants on the bounty of others, who make violent love to you, declare that they want nothing to steady them and convert them into self-respecting, sober, industrious men but the light of your eyes, the sunshine of your presence, and all the rest; who tell you that you hold in your fair hands the key of their destiny, that with you as their wives, idols, treasures, etc., (fill in at will), they will turn a sharp corner at noon of their wedding day—the leopard will change his spots, the Ethiopian his skin—and become all that a wife could desire? Are you believing them, ladies? Do you mean to have them and await the transformation? We raise our hats to you, ladies, as the foremost among April philosophers. Gentlemen, are you sending flowers, notes, and neat little gifts to young ladies, who can dress, flirt, make a figure at a party and do nothing else, and expecting when they have taken the talisman of your rings and your honored names, they will at once become capable, efficient, prudent, wisely-managing matrons, content on a slender income, and glad of the modest retirement of your simple home? In the faith of this, are you offering to them your handsome selves? Gentlemen, we salute you, and award you a high place among the April philosophers. Do you expect, ladies and gentlemen, that you can begin life poor, accept incomes of which you spend the double, make up the balance by subterranean methods, be free and easy, choose your society, play an independent part, carry quiet hearts in your bosoms, and evade investigations, disturbance, and discovery? Do you suppose you can construct happy homes, train up virtuous children, promote the welfare of your fellow-citizens, and further the greatness of the republic on this plan? If you do, we hail you as eminent among the philosophers of this vernal month.

INSOLENCE OF HUMOR.—How much of all that passes for humorous is simply profane, or indecent, or brutal? Half the humorous stories that pass current in the world are unfit for publication. The great humorists, from Rabelais to Swift or Sterne, are no longer quotable in their naked reality; and as the world becomes more decorous humor becomes tongue-tied and obsolete. Of the jests that survive, half, again, owe their merit to their inhumanity. Look at any of the current stories of Douglas Jerrold, who passed for a humorist in these later days. Every recorded jest of his that I have seen is a gross incivility made palatable by a pun. The substance of each phrase is, You are a fool; the art consists in so wrapping the insolence in a play of words that the hearers laugh, and the victim is deprived of sympathy. "It was your father, then, who was not so handsome?" is one of Talleyrand's brilliant retorts to a man who spoke of his mother's beauty. What is this but to say "You are an ugly beast," and yet to evade the legitimate resentment of the sufferer? If the poor wretch had some harmless vanity, and fancied that some reflection of a mother's beauty still lingered upon his misshapen features, would any man of decent kind-heartedness tear away this poor little salve to self-esteem for the sake of a laugh? *Discur de bons mots mauvais caractere*, says Pascal: and he never said a truer thing.

Mrs. John Adams was an early advocate of Woman's Rights. She wrote to her husband at a critical time, as follows: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to ferment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

Do the best you can, whatever you undertake. If you are only a street-sweeper, sweep your very best.

THE BIRTHDAY.

My vanished darling—five years old in heaven!
To bridge the rift has yearning love no way,
That I may feel about my neck your clinging,
Or hear one little silver word to-day?

The summer sleeps and dreams on mount and meadow—
The vines are full of sweetest blossoming—
The sunlight through the reddening peach is thrilling—
The birdies that you loved so sing and sing.

The world is all so full of light and beauty;
Oh! "run away," sweet darling out of heaven,
And smile and speak, though with the sudden glory
My eyes be blinded and my wild heart riven.

Burst through the unseen walls that hide you from me,
And let me see the same bright, beaming face—
The same short, sun-tint curls—the cheeks like roses—
The same fair dimpled form of restless grace!

Shed round me perfume of your lovely heaven;
And though you flit away the instant seen,
There will be breath of jasmine and of lily
Where your bright glancing spirit steps have been!

Five years in heaven—and older, larger, taller;
The little curls must sweep the shoulder now,
And wiser thought and deeper beauty lighten
The laughing eyes and rounded baby-brow.

Yet, looking back across your fleeting summers,
Is mortal life and mortal pain forgot?
Kind angels once near you—O, my darling!
Aye earth and mother love remembered not?

One little silver word from out the silence—
One flash of shining hand to still my fear—
One breath of perfume, faint and sweet and holy,
To tell me, angel child, that thou art near!

There is a breath—is it of jasmine, lily,
Or strange, sweet odor from beyond the sea?
And light as air a footstep comes and passes—
O, darling, darling! you have been with me!

ABSTRACT OF A PRIZE ESSAY.

WRITTEN FOR THE QUARTERLY CONVENTION OF GOOD TEMPLARS, HELD AT NEWTOWN, FEBRUARY 26, IN REPLY TO THE QUESTION, "DO FACTS AND STATISTICS SUSTAIN THE COMMON ASSERTION THAT PROHIBITION WHEREVER TRIED HAS PROVED A FAILURE."

The assertion that prohibitory legislation does not diminish the evils of the liquor traffic seems so manifestly absurd as to be unworthy of serious consideration, were it not for the fact that so many even temperance people give it credence. If all positive evidence were lacking, the inveterate hostility of those interested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to every kind of prohibitory legislation, is sufficient to convince the candid mind of its efficiency. Would Liquor Leagues and Brewers' Association spend time and money so freely to obtain the repeal of restrictive laws, if such laws were not largely detrimental to their business interests?

There can be no stronger testimony to the success of prohibition than the last report of the Brewers' Congress held in June, 1875. Such evidence as that contained in the address of their special agent, Mr. Louis Shade, of Washington, is unanswerable. He says, "Very severe is the injury which the brewers have received in the so-called temperance states. The local option law of Pennsylvania reduced the number of breweries in that state from 500 in 1873 to 346 in 1874, thus destroying 154 in one year. In Michigan it is even worse, for of 202 breweries in 1873, only 66 remained in 1874. In Maryland they were reduced from 74 to 45. We sincerely hope the Maryland Democracy, which had yielded too much to the woman crusaders, will take an early opportunity to eradicate that unjust law, (referring to local option) which permits the people of a portion of the State to be put under the tyranny and despotism of those fanatics." "There is no doubt," he adds, "that the temperance agitations and prohibitory laws are the chief causes of the decrease throughout the country compared to the preceding year."

For positive proof of its benefits we naturally turn to Maine as the most prominent example of the fruits of prohibition. Doing so, we find the testimony is overwhelming, and is derived from such numerous and well authenticated sources that it cannot be questioned. Hon. Woodbury Davis, judge of the Supreme Court for ten years, said, "The Maine Law even now is enforced far more than the license laws ever were. Hon. Wm. P. Frye, ex-Attorney General of Maine, writes as follows: "I can and do from my own personal observation unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not one-fourth as great as it was 20 years ago; that the law itself has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous, and to which opposition is powerless." Gov. Dingley in 1875, in his address to the Legislature, said, "It is significant, that during these nine or ten years of gradually increasing efficiency in the enforcement of the laws against dram-shops, the number of convicts in the State Prison has fallen off more than one-fourth. He also states that secret drinking has not taken the place of open drinking. The Attorney General's report for 1874 is bristling with telling facts and figures of similar import. Evidence equally conclusive is given by Governor Perham, Judge Clifford, of the Supreme Court, Hon. Joshua Nye, State Constable, the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, by City Mayors, ministers, merchants, and others, and from their testimony the fact seems well established that the quantity of liquor sold is not one-tenth as great as before prohibition.

The experience of Massachusetts is no less convincing. The efficiency of prohibition there is testified to by Gov. Claflin in his message, by Gen. Butler, by District Attorneys, City marshals, prison officials and others, the summary of whose evidence may be succintly stated in the words of Hon. R. C. Pitman, Judge of the Supreme Court, who says, "First, It has been fully demonstrated that the prohibitory law can be enforced to the same extent as other criminal laws. Second, That such enforcement would be productive of the diminution of crime in general and the promotion of peace and good order in our communities." So fatal indeed was this law to the interests of the liquor dealers that they never rested until in 1874, by a thorough combination regardless of party ties, and the lavish expenditure of money, they were successful in securing its repeal and restoring license.

Similar testimony comes from Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, indeed from every place where restrictive laws have ever been in operation, either in this country or in Europe. Maryland has a local option law applying to certain portions of the state, and the tidings from some of the counties where the traffic has been prohibited is truly astonishing. A gentleman writing thence pronounces the law the greatest boon ever conferred upon our people by legislative enactment; and no wonder, when jails are nearly or quite empty, and drunkenness, before so common, is now rarely seen. Though the local option law was in force but one year in our state, yet from the 40 counties which denied license, there is abundant evidence of its beneficial effects. The Commissioners of Public Charities of the State says, "the effect of prohibitory laws is strikingly shown by the comparatively vacant apartments in the jails of counties where the local option law is in force."

Another source of information is the Internal Revenue reports which shows the relative amount of liquor used in states under prohibition and license; for instance, Maine under prohibition returned a revenue of $37,000, and New Jersey with a population one third greater returned a revenue of $290,000, or nearly eight times as much; Vermont under prohibition, less than $15,000, and New Jersey with three times as many people, 20 times as much revenue; Michigan under prohibition, $267,100, and Illinois under license, with but twice the population, $12,411,024, or 46 times as much.

Evidence might be multiplied did time permit, but this is perhaps sufficient to show that prohibition has never failed to diminish the consumption of liquor, and consequently to decrease crime and pauperism. The enemies of prohibition claim that since the traffic is not entirely suppressed, all such legislation is a failure. Then is all criminal legislation a failure, for there is scarcely a criminal law on our statute book which is not continually violated. Crimes of every kind and degree fill the columns of our daily papers; robberies, forgeries, defalcations, arsons and murders, are so common that they attract only a passing notice. Shall we therefore conclude that the statutes prohibiting these crimes are failures and ought to be repealed? And shall we then license certain men to commit these crimes, to steal, and forge, and murder, that these things may be done decently and in order, under the protection of law? Would it not be just as logical and just as sane to do that as to license men to rob our brothers, husbands, and sons of their manhood, to fit them for deeds of violence and crime, to mar not only the body which is the temple of the soul, but to drag that soul down into the blackness of outer darkness?

Where there is a temperance sentiment strong enough to pass prohibitory laws, it is generally strong enough to enforce them, as well at least as license laws are usually enforced. When liquor selling is prohibited by law and must be carried on in obscure places, hidden from the light of day and the eyes of the world, at once it loses its respectability, and with that much of its power for evil in the community. It can no longer sit in high places and flaunt its glittering seductions before the dazzled eyes of the young and unsuspecting. Placed under the ban of the law, the saloon no longer stands with brilliant windows and open doors on every corner; it is obliged to seek out-of-the-way places, to secure itself behind closed doors and shutters and hence is shorn of half its allurements. Prohibition does not, however, remove the necessity for moral suasion, it only supplements and makes it doubly efficient for good. Either without the other is comparatively powerless, but the two form a strong wall of defense against the legions of King Alcohol. Moral suasion without prohibition is like faith without works; but moral suasion with prohibition is powerful to pulling down of strongholds.

WHO SHOULD BOW FIRST.—Who has not heard ladies express mild surprise because some man who had been presented to them had not bowed to them on meeting them on the street, at the theatre, or in the drawing-room? If you ask them, "Did you recognize him?" they will be apt to reply, "Oh, no; of course not. He should have spoken first." Being reminded of the well-defined etiquette bearing on the subject, they are likely to add;—"I know that very well; but no woman wants to take the initiative. Men should do that; it's their business; it doesn't belong to us. No one expects us to make ourselves so bold." The truth is, the majority of women are naturally accustomed to man paying court to them, to his making the first advance in everything, that they can't find it in their sexual sensitiveness. In their severely conventional selves, to obey a mandate they originally issued, and still insist on perpetuating. Not one woman in ten thousand has any fault to find with the rule; in fact, we have never known a woman to object to it. Nevertheless, she seldom follows it in her own case. Sometimes a woman says, as a sort of self-justification, "Supposing I should speak to a man, on meeting him after an introduction, and he should not remember me! How awkward I should appear; how overwhelmed I should be with shame to observe that he did not recognize me. I can't afford to place myself in a position to seem to be cut by any man." If any number of women feel thus the point of etiquette should be changed in order to save their sensibilities. In truth however, the objection is not well made. There is not the smallest danger that any man, presuming him, of necessity, to be a gentleman, at least in respect to his observing the ordinary forms of courtesy, would refuse or hesitate to return the acknowledgment of woman, even though he might not have the remotest recollection of ever having seen her before, or though he were convinced she had confounded him with somebody else. And the fact that he had been recognized by a woman would be the strongest presumptive evidence that he had been presented to her. Men are not likely either to forget their feminine acquaintances, or to mistake Mrs. Thomson for Mrs. Robinson, or Miss Blank for Miss Dash.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Picture piracy has, just at present, a prominent illustration in a Broadway shop, in the St. Nicholas Hotel Building. Here Dubuffe's great picture of "The Prodigal Son" reappears on a reduced scale, and is offered to the public with the signature of "S. Hall." Here "The Last Supper" is snatched from the service of the old masters, and made to do duty again in a hash of pigment by the same "S. Hall." This redoubtable *chef* (who is probably a myth) serves up also something with a reminiscent flavor of Cole's "Home of the Soul." He is a prolific workman, and these are only the chief of his appropriations. He shrewdly devotes himself with manifest unction to religious art. Those who have despaired of seeing a revival of the religious school of painters should keep an eye on the movement here inaugurated. The Hippodrome meetings are evidently the start of the wave. Moody and Sankey's "Holding the Fort" is re-enacted on canvas with startling literalness. The congregation is shown within the walls, (and the faces, many of them, seem to be likenesses,) and outside is Satan, making for the fortification with a three-pronged fork, while above, in the clouds, appears the form of Christ. Without criticising the work, we would suggest to Mr. Comstock, the immoral publication committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the propriety of looking after this disciple of Fra Angelico. Farther up Broadway, at one of the principal art stores of the city, may be seen a copy of the picture, "Called by the Angels," an ideal piece, painted by Mrs. Ione Perry, some years since, and published by Mr. Schaus. The reproduction is signed, as an original work, by "J. W. Kent." The same original has been pirated by a notorious photographic publisher in New Bedford, Conn. The copies, with the title changed to "Faith," have been sold by him in large number all over the country. This photographer seems to make a trade of plundering copyrights; he re-issues his thefts anonymously, and gets rich by his knavery. If artists and art-publishers find their works thus reproduced, and are in doubt as to the source, they will do well to investigate first in the direction of this old unctuous town.

A £20 SNEEZE.—A sneeze delivered by the assistant of a London draper led to an action which was tried before a judge and jury at the Lambeth County Court. The plaintiff was in the service of the army and navy co-operative stores, Westminister, and was engaged in the drapery department, of which the defendant was overlooker or manager. About ten o'clock at night, when assisting to take stock, having, as he alleged, a cold in his head, "he was compelled to sneeze." There can be little doubt that he sneezed rather loudly, for defendant, hearing the report, came up to where the plaintiff and others were at work and "demanded to know who sneezed." The plaintiff at once magnanimously admitted that he was the sneezer, upon which the defendant told him that "the next time he wanted to sneeze he must go outside and do it." Shortly afterwards the plaintiff "felt himself impelled to sneeze again," and putting on his overcoat, said to the defendant, "Please, sir, I am going out to sneeze." He was thereupon told by the defendant that if he went outside he must go altogether, and upon his proceeding to do so, the defendant insisted on his returning the week's wages he had received a few hours previously, the week's work not expiring until the afternoon of the next day. As he declined to comply with this demand, the defendant "took him by the collar and pushed him down a spiral staircase a flight at a time." He was subsequently marched off the premises between a policeman and a doorkeeper, and claimed damages for the injuries he had received by his rapid descent down stairs. After several witnesses had been examined, and the defendant had given his version of the affair, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £20.

THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.—About noon he was conducted through a passage, made in the wall of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, on to the scaffold, which had been erected in the open street. Men and women who had forced their way into the hall uttered prayers in his behalf as he passed by. The soldiers throughout the whole occasion kept a deep silence, awed by the solemnity of their own act. On the scaffold, which was hung with black, stood two executioners disguised in masks. Soldiers filled the space immediately below, so that the crowded spectators beyond could hear no word the king uttered. Charles died in the firm belief in which he had lived, that in the quarrel between himself and his subjects he had been always in the right, they always in the wrong. He addressed a short, cold speech to the few assembled on the scaffold, in which he asserted this belief, and then prepared calmly to die. "Hurt not the axe," he said to a gentleman who touched its edge while he was speaking; "that may hurt me." In the words of Marvell:

> "He nothing common did or mean
> Upon that memorable scene,
> But with his keener eye
> The axe's edge did try;
> Nor called the gods with vulgar spite
> To vindicate his helpless right;
> But bow'd his comely head
> Down, as upon a bed."

"I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown," he said to the bishop, "where no disturbance can be, no disturbance in the world." Then putting his head upon the block, he said to the executioner: "When I put out my hands in this way, then—; stay for the sign." Within a few moments the sign was given, and the executioner, holding the head up in his hand, cried to the people: "Behold the head of a traitor."

A certain judge, whose pompous and officious ways tempted some of the lawyers to acts which his honor construed to mean contempt, fined them $10 each. When they had paid their fines, a certain dry and steady-going old attorney walked up to the bench and very gravely laid down a $10 bill. "What is that for?" said the judge. "For contempt, your honor," was the reply." Why, I have not fined you for contempt," answered the judge. "I know that," said the lawyer, "but I want you to understand that I cherish a secret contempt for this court all the time, and I am willing to pay for it."

The committee have decided that the statue of Lord Byron shall be in Sicilian marble, and an effort is to be made to obtain permission to erect it in Green Park, facing the house in Piccadilly in which Byron lived for some years and wrote some of his earlier poems.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

Office—No. 48 Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St. BRISTOL, PA.

Thursday, May 4, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copies.. 5 cents.
One year $2 00

Programme for the Inaugural Ceremonies.

The official programme for the opening of the Centennial on the 10th of May, has been made public. The following is the full text of the document:

THE U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1876.

To the President of the United States:

SIR—In obedience to the law constituting this organization, I have the honor to submit on behalf of the commission, a schedule of the ceremonies to be observed at the opening of the International Exhibition of 1876, on the 10th prox.

Formal invitations to attend have been sent to the President of the United States, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress, the Government Centennial Board, the Governors of the States and Territories and their staffs, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the city authorities of Philadelphia, the chief officers of the army and navy, the Women's National Centennial Committee, the foreign Commissioners to the Exhibition, the Centennial Board of Finance, and others in official position, and officials connected with the work of the Exhibition.

On the morning of May 10 the grounds and buildings in general will be open to the public at 9 A. M. The Memorial Hall or Art Gallery, the Main Building and the Machinery Hall, will be reserved to the invited guests and the exhibitors until the close of the ceremonies about noon, when the restrictions will be removed.

The services will take place in the open air upon the south terrace of Memorial Hall, fronting the main building, in full view of the general public, invited guests, unless otherwise notified to the contrary, will enter the main building by way of the carriage concourse at the east end of that building, or by the north, middle or western doors thereof. These enclosures will be open to them at 9 A. M.

The music will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by Dudley Buck, with an orchestra of one hundred and fifty, and a chorus of eight hundred.

It is expected that the guests will be seated in the amphitheatre prepared on the south front of Memorial Hall, at 10.15 A. M. The orchestra will play the national airs of all countries represented at the exhibition.

The President of the United States will be escorted to the grounds by Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and a division or more of troops from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, arriving about 10.30 A. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard Wagner, Germany.

2. Prayer, by Right Rev. Bishop Simpson of Philadelphia.

3. Hymn, by John G. Whittier; music by John K. Paine, of Massachusetts; orchestral and organ accompaniment.

4. Cantata; the words by Sidney Lanier of Georgia; music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut; orchestral and organ accompaniment.

5. Presentation of the Exhibition to the President by the Centennial Commission.

6. Address by the President of the United States.

The declaration that the Exhibition is open will be followed by the raising of flags, salutes of Artillery, the ringing of chimes, and Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus with organ and orchestral accompaniment.

The Foreign Commissioners will pass into the Main Building and take places opposite their respective sections. The President of the United States and the guests of the day will pass through the Main Building.

The Foreign Commissioners, upon the President's passing them, will cross to Machinery Hall. There, at the proper moment, the President will set in motion the great engine and all the machinery connected therewith.

A brief reception by the President of the United States in the Judges' Pavilion will close the formal observances of the day.

The Centennial Commission is happy to report that the buildings and grounds, so far as the Commission and Board of Finance are directly responsible, will be quite completely ready on the appointed day. The exhibits from foreign countries are extensive and brilliant beyond our anticipations. It would be too much to expect that every exhibitor should have his space in perfect order at the opening, though the most strenuous efforts to that end will be continually made; but the Commission ventures to think that no previous exhibition was so far advanced at the same relative day. The Commission beg leave to ask the President to communicate this report to Congress soon, and most respectfully invites both houses to attend the opening ceremonies of the International Exhibition held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of our national independence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President Centennial Commission.

—The late Charlotte Cushman's will was admitted to probate at Newport on Monday. The estate is left to three trustees, who are given full power and discretion in its management. The income is to be applied in the payment of annuities of various amounts to relatives and friends. A brother, Charles A. Cushman, receives $1,500 a year during life; two nieces in England, $750 each, which is to be increased to $1,000 upon marriage; three half-nieces in New York, $333 33 each; Mrs. Isabella Wehl, a half-sister, $5 per week; Emma Stebbins, the sculptress, $1,500 a year; Harriet and Helen Viger of London, $150 a year each; Sallie Mercer, colored servant, $500 a year and free rent of a house in Philadelphia. The house at Newport is to be kept for the use of Miss Stebbins, Sallie Mercer, and the family of E. C. Cushman. After paying the annuities mentioned in the will, the remaining net income is to be paid to Miss Cushman's nephew, Mr. Edwin C. Cushman, and his children. In case Mr. Cushman should die childless, he is authorized to dispose of the estate by will. The trustees named in the will are Mr. Wayman Crow, Mr. Edwin C. Cushman, and Mr. William A. Hargadine, all of St. Louis, Mo.

A religious sect called the Order of Penitents exists in Colorado and New Mexico, the chief doctrine of which is that sins can only be condoned by bodily suffering. In Lent they punish themselves, the leaders hearing confessions and prescribing penalties. Flagellation is commanded in many instances, and the Denver *News* describes one occasion as follows: "A fifer, priest, and image-bearer emerged first followed by the penitents, each one carrying a whip. These whips are made from the dried leaves of the soap weed. With each step each penitent struck himself with the whip across the naked back. The blows are very regular—right, left, right, left—and in a few moments the whip lashes were crimson with blood. For three miles these self-torturers walked and whipped themselves, though toward the last they were too weak from pain and loss of blood to wield the scourges with any force."

—After a hard struggle through many difficulties the *Christian Union* Publishing Company has collapsed. The paper itself still lives, but in future will be published by a new company. A few months before the Tilton-Beecher trial the editor of the *Christian Union* printed a sworn statement to the effect that the circulation was over 125,000 copies. The advertising patronage was large, and the concern was prosperous. Within a year the paper has lost 100,000 subscribers, and to-day the circulation is within 25,000 copies. A short time ago, it being necessary to raise money or stop the paper, and as none was forthcoming from the stockholders, the managers resolved to sell out. A new company, therefore, has been formed, with a capital of $40,000, to carry on the publication of the paper.

—Governor Hartranft has issued a proclamation calling attention to a joint resolution of Congress requesting the people of the United States to assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Fourth of July, for the purpose of suitably celebrating the Centennial anniversary of our independence. The Governor desires that this recommendation be complied with by the people of this State; and that the suggestion that a historical sketch of each county be prepared and delivered to the Librarian of Congress be also carried out. It will be a magnificent thing to have our next Independence day honored in this maner all over the United States.

—The managers of the State Fair in Michigan are bold enough to give premiums for the best edited and printed local paper in the State, and they undertake to decide this question for themselves. In 1873, the premium was won by the *Allegan Journal*, of Allegan Michigan, a paper of twenty years' standing, which is well worth a premium apart from any other competitive trial with other papers.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I like to hear Recorder Hacket declare himself. He has a thorough-going, hearty way of administering justice that is refreshing in these degenerate days, and whether upon the bench or in one of his impromptu speeches at the Press Club, where he is always a welcome guest, he manifests a rugged purpose of combating evils and shams, which I cannot but admire. In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, he uttered some ringing words respecting the prevalent vice of the day, the rascality of the rich, which should find a responsive echo in the heart of every honest judge in the land. He said: "Better allow a score of unfortunates, even though guilty, to stand over on your calendar, than to give procrastination to the embezzler, the commercial swindler, and, above all, to that modern monster in business circles, the fraudulent trustee, whose plausibility, social finish, and acquisition of commercial confidence, only serve to strew his cunning pathway with victims. Whether you find him in the counting room, in the bank parlor, or in the brown stone or marble mansion, make an example of him, should facts warrant." This is the sort of talk the community needs, and action to correspond with it.

A few days ago, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, rescued a little girl, eight years old, from the clutches of a rawboned, ferocious, merciless Irish hag named Connor. This demoniac woman had for four years amused herself by torturing her little victim, starving her, beating her, tearing her hair out by the roots, tipping her ears loose from her head, knocking her down and jumping on her, mashing the bones of one of her arms with a big stone, etc., etc. For some strange reason this she-fiend and her husband, who participated in the infliction of these shocking cruelties, were allowed to go at liberty, on trifling bail, pending the judicial investigation yesterday, and, of course, when they were wanted yesterday, they could not be found, having fled to parts unknown. The child has been sent to the Catholic Protectory. The only excuse the Connor's woman offered for her brutality was that all "children needed correction to make them good, and I wanted to make an angel of little Ellen." Well, if they had let her alone with her process a little longer, she no doubt would have "made an angel" of the child. The wonder is that she had not done so already. But if this is the Irish way of making angels, I don't think there can be much gratitude among the heavenly hosts for their elevation by such means.

Delancey Kane's daily coach from the city to Pelham bridge, made its first trip yesterday, and its novelty attracted much attention. It is rather strange, this going back to the times of our grandfathers in modes of locomotion, and very pleasant, too, in delightful spring weather, where one is not in a hurry, and only wants an open air ride of a couple of hours to a charming country hotel for lunch, and then back to town. But however much its friends may endeavor to throw a glamour of romance about it, the stage coach is out of place in this busy age, and especially in this most go-aheadative country. When an American wants to go anywhere, the railroad is what he prefers, and the fastest train is the one that has most charms for him. For a summer novelty, the coach will no doubt be very popular—indeed the seats in this one are engaged already for weeks to come—but in hoping for anything more, I think the sanguine friends of the enterprise are doomed to disappointment.

Funny games our politicians have among themselves through all the legislative session, one "setting up pins" against another by every cunning and unscrupulous device, and somebody either brought to grief or achieving a wicked triumph by nearly every act that is passed. Of course every city and country department is struggling constantly for legislation against every other, and, generally, in each department there is an internecine war between opposing cliques and factions. The latest and most amusing development of this sort is in connection with that paradox of nomenclature, the Marine Court,—so called, because almost all things except marine suits come within its jurisdiction. The chief clerk of the court managed to have passed an act which took away from the judges all powers of appointments of their own clerks and officers, and had another bill nearly through, which was to continue him in office for six years independent of the judges. But just at this point, they found out what was going on, that they were rapidly being legislated into the position of mere figure heads, and went for vengeance. Before the chief clerk could could get his second bill passed, they chopped off his official head. In was "rough" on a young man of so much enterprise, but may teach him a salutary lesson.

England's famous pugilist, Joe Goss, is here now, giving sparring exhibition with Jem Mace in a circus, and you would be surprised to see how many people of quiet habits and ultra respectability, who have not smelt the sawdust or heard a clown since their childhood, have suddenly developed an interest in equestrian sports. Of course they all wait to see Mace and Goss spar, "it's so inconvenient to get out through the crowd," you know. The fact is that of late years a great increase of taste for athletic sports has been cultivated among our people. "Learning to handle the gloves" is now almost a necessary part of the education of a young man in good society, and I would not be at all astonished if within five years from the present time, the prize ring grows into something of its old time favor in this country. Its doing so depends in the greatest degree upon the pugilists themselves, and I happen to know that at this very time, some of the most prominent men of the P. R. in the United States and England are endeavoring to bring about such reforms of the vices of late years associated with their profession, as will render it almost respectable.

Annie Eva Fay, a humbug exhibitor of pretended spirit seances, has been called on to pay her $500 license, like any other showman, and there is wailing among the mediums who have been making many shekels out of the credulity of the public. SANS NOM.

—The marine disasters during April, to vessels belonging to, or from American ports, numbered 37. The value of the vessels destroyed, inclusive of their cargoes, being estimated at $510,000. Two steamers were destroyed, one of them the "William P. Clyde" of Philadelphia Three ships and four barks were wrecked, only one of them however, being an American vessel, the bark "T. G. Norwood," of Maine. There were six brigs and twenty-two schooners wrecked, among them being the American brig "Maria Wheeler," bound from Guantanamo to Philadelphia. The name of no Philadelphia vessel appeared in the list of disasters during April.

—The *North American* speaks thus of Pennsylvania attitude at Cincinnati:—"We profess no prophetic power, but it requires none to know that Roscoe Conkling cannot have the vote of this State in the Convention, and it is doubtful whether he could get it afterward if nominated. If for no other reason our delegates would refuse to vote for him because of his malignant opposition to every stage of progress of the project of the Centennial Exposition." The same paper believes that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania are earnestly in favor of James G. Blaine.

—The fire at Williamsport, Pa., on last Friday night, destroyed nearly 12 acres of manufactured white pine lumber, comprising between nine and ten millions of feet. The loss is estimated at $125,000. It was the work of an incendiary. The principal sufferers are Herdic & Maynard, who lost $50,000, and Ranstead & Flynn. $35,000. Assistance was sent from Lock Haven, Sunbury and Watsontown, but the fire was not controlled until it had spent its force. At midnight, the glare of the flames was visible at Milton, 25 miles distant.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a register, county clerk or recorder of deeds, mortgages, etc., is liable to damages for a false certificate of search for encumbrances on land.

[Correspondence of Bucks County Gazette.]

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Harrisburg, May 2, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In your last news from the State Capitol your readers were given a synopsis of the report of the Boom Investigating Committee, in which charges were preferred against Petroff and Lynott, members of the House then, but members no longer. From the report of the Committee, on Monday, the whole of last week, with the exception of Tuesday, was consumed by the House in attempting to find a way out of the intricate labyrinth into which it had been led. One day the House could have been seen in the position of trying to resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment; the next in trying to send the matter back to the Committee, with instructions to do their work over again, and the *coup de grace* of the week's work, on Friday, was sending the boom bill back to the Senate and asking the Speaker of that body to sign and transmit it to the governor before it had been purged of the corruption which surrounded it, and before even any definite action in that direction had been taken.

On Monday morning, after a quiet Sunday for cogitation, the House resumed the consideration of the matter with a seemingly clearer insight into the "true inwardness" of the conduct of its misguided members than had at any time theretofore been manifested. A resolution embodying the expulsion of Representatives Petroff and Lynott for conduct unbecoming a member, was proposed by Mr. Hays, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and an attempt made to introduce it. The friends of Petroff, however, insisted on their right to a trial before the bar of the House, and the resolution was consequently withdrawn for this purpose. A hearing was accorded to Mr. Petroff through his counsel, I. Alex. Simpson, Esq. Messrs. Wolfe, Hays and Christy were appointed managers of the case on the part of the House. This trial, to speak of it truthfully, was nothing but a farce. It consisted chiefly of a rehearsing of the testimony of Captain Skinner, Journal Clerk, and that of Petroff himself. An opportunity was then given the counsel of Petroff to get off an argument founded on the lame premises that Petroff was a legislative reformer, who started into this business for the purpose of exposing the lobby for the bill. A fine chance was also given to Wolfe *et al*, to get off high sounding speeches on the spread-eagle style; when after a tiresome session, lasting late into the evening, a vote upon the resolution of expulsion was reached, and by a two-thirds vote of all present Mr. Petroff was declared expelled from his seat as a member of the House of Representatives.

This morning the trial of Mr. Lynott was next in order. A rumor afloat that he intended if possible, to evade expulsion by resigning, promptly drew from the indefatigable Hays, Chairman of the Investigating Tribunal, at the opening of the morning's session, a resolution of expulsion. It then transpired that the resignation of Mr. Lynott was actually in the hands of the Speaker, and persistent efforts were made by his counsel, Mr. Stanton, to have it read before action was taken on the resolution. This failing, the defense abandoned their case, and withdrawing, allowed the resolution to pass uncontested, when Mr. Lynott was also declared expelled from his seat as a member of the House.

Then followed the resignation of Journal Clerk Skinner, and its acceptance by Chief Clerk Woolever, whose appointee Skinner was. The House having no jurisdiction in the matter this action could not be prevented. Having thus summarily disposed of the boom, the House settled down to business, and passed a number of bills upon thrice reading, the first work of the kind for a week. It now remains with the Senate to finally dispose of this disgraceful boom business. At the request of Senator Bayer it has appointed a sub-committee to report upon the case of that gentleman. Further action with regard to Mr. Bayer is suspended until that committee is heard from.

The boom bill being sent to the Senate this morning for the signature of the Speaker, a question was raised that it could not be received, and this is the question which now agitates the minds of learned Senators. Its discussion was entered into to-day and will be resumed to-morrow.

In my next and closing letter I will give your readers a resume of the work of the session.

B.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THOMAS PAINE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Perhaps your readers as well as yourself are getting tired of this subject, and as it has now come to a war of words, I shall only ask your forbearance for the present time, assuring you A. E. shall have the last word if he so desires.

A. E. in the first paragraph admits all that I, at least, have been writing for. It has come to the point at last that Paine is only claimed to be as good as the generality of mankind in his general character and an intemperate person in his particular one. What then do his supporters find in such a character for such great laudations as they shower upon him when they erect monuments, build memorial halls, and present him as a pattern for the young men of our country? But to have his intemperance admitted by his subjects is something, and then to have their god brought down to the level of the generality of mankind is all that is required.

Second paragraph again questions the authority of statements. But is the testimony of an avowed friend, written long after the events occurred, to be taken as a sufficient rebuttal of that which was current at the time they happened, unless corroborative evidence is also given. It is well enough for Clio Rickman to make a broad and sweeping assertion that Oldys and Cheetham's writings are a "farrago of silly, trifling, and malicious matter," but to support these assertions there is no evidence given. The statements of events are all we can judge by, not the motives or philosophy of a man's deeds. I admit that on a trial for a single act great caution should be used in prejudicing a jury against the person tried, but it will not do for counsel to make assertions against even false evidence, unless he can show some probability of his side being right. Oldys and Cheetham might have been arrant knaves and yet their testimony to facts be so strong that only counter-evidence could be admitted against them; and, until such is shown, there the matter rests. No one wants to believe anything but the truth, but every one should have fairness enough to stand by the rules of evidence, if they value the truth.

Third paragraph so far opens facts as to bring the matter to a definite point on the dismissal from the excise. If Oldys was right in this, why could he not be right about the ill-usage of his first wife? The charge is not so easily dismissed without evidence.

A. E. thinks I have done an unwarrantable action in introducing the names of Belknap, &c., because they were under trial and not found guilty. I think there is nothing more unwarrantable in this than for the papers to publish the evidence in the case. The parallel between them and Paine is that they were suspicioned of unfair practice and that the evidence shows the case made out to the public, whether they are ever found guilty by a court or not.

A. E. calls upon me to give my authority for stating that Paine seduced the wife of a friend, and for calling him a lewd fellow. In answer to the first point I would refer him to Bishop McIlvaine's "Evidences of Christianity," Lecture XI, and assure him that that author did not state things on insufficient testimony, nor as I am aware, was the fact ever before denied. I suppose, however, A. E. will consider his denial positive proof when he can show the statement was given by a Bishop. In answer to the second point, I think the public will agree with me, that a man who killed one wife by ill-usage, separated from a second, and then lived with the wife of a friend after he had seduced her, comes very near the definition of a "lewd person." There may be nothing very dishonorable in a man's being separated from his wife; but when it can be asserted that it was because she was rendered so miserable by neglect and unkindness that they separated by mutual agreement, it certainly shows such a man to be below the generality of mankind in conjugal morals, much more below the standard of a virtuous man.

In answer to the seventh paragraph, if you can spare the space, please insert the following from the New York *Tribune*:

In the journal of Stephen Grellet, a noted and most worthy minister of the Society of Friends, I find the following record, made in the Fall of 1809:

I may not omit recording here the death of Thomas Paine. A few days previous to my leaving home on my last religious visit, on hearing he was ill and in a very destitute condition, I went to see him, and found him in a wretched state; for he had been so neglected and forsaken by his pretended friends that the common attentions to a sick man had been withheld from him. The skin of his body was in some places worn off, which greatly increased his sufferings. A nurse was provided for him, and some needful comforts supplied. He was mostly in a state of stupor, but something that passed between us had made such an impression upon him that some time after my departure he sent for me, and on being told that I was gone from home, he sent for another Friend. This induced a valuable young Friend, (Mary Roscoe,) who had resided in my family and continued to reside at Greenwich during a part of my absence, frequently to go and take him some little refreshment suitable for an invalid. Once when she was there, three of his deistical associates came to the door, and in a loud, unfeeling manner, said: "Tom Paine, we hear you are turning Christian, but we hope you will die as you have lived;" and then went away. On which, turning to Mary Roscoe, he said: "You see what miserable comforters they are." Once he asked her if she had ever read any of his writings, and on being told she had read very little of them, he inquired what she thought of them, adding, "from such a one as you I expect a correct answer." She told him that when very young his "Age of Reason" was put into her hands, but that the more she read it the more dark and distressed she felt, and she threw the book into the fire. "I wish all had done as you," he replied; "for if the devil ever had any agency in any work, he has had it in my writing that book." When going to carry him some refreshments, she repeatedly heard him uttering the language, "Oh, Lord," "Lord God," or "Lord Jesus have mercy upon me."

Thus the poor infidel, wretched in body and mind, received at the last his only ministrations of comfort from hands prompted by hearts filled with the love of the Lord Jesus, whom he had denied and reviled.

Very truly, &c., W. H. LADD.

Brooklyn, 3d mo., 25th day, 1876.

A. E. thinks he has answered my charge of his being "tricky and perfidious." To substantiate his denial he has arranged a long list of incidents, none of which, when fully exhibited, bear on the charge. To my mind they prove my side. Why should a meeting be called six months after he had resigned to support him? Why should the University of Pennsylvania grant him such honors when he was under suspicion? Or, why should the Pennsylvania Legislature elect him clerk when he could not hold an office under Congress, except that he was tricky enough to get into power by his wits? The case has many parallels, and our country has witnessed such in the past few years in more than one case in the south. The gift of 1785 was long before he was suspicioned of being "perfidious." I think candid readers will admit that his entire life from 1788 till his death exhibits him as "tricky and perfidious."

The matter of his time of imprisonment is of very little moment. It is evident that he was very loose in his ways and statements, and therefore the reader has to draw his own conclusions.

In regard to Grant Thorburn's story I will only say, that for honesty, integrity, and truthfulness no man who ever lived bears a clearer record, and he relates that Paine told it to him—which only makes the doubt worse for Paine's side. I did not say that it was right to calumniate a fellow-man, but this was evidently an oversight in zeal of A. E.

There is one thing remarkable in the history of Paine, and that is how many gifts of houses, of lands, of testimonials, and sympathy he received. Were such a thing to happen in this day it would be considered a got up job. It was well enough, perhaps, in those unsophisticated days, were it not more remarkable that we do not hear of such things being conferred on Washington, Franklin, Adams, Putnam and other Revolutionary heroes; but, perhaps Paine had the tact of making his services presently appreciated, while it remained for posterity to discover the great benefits the other worthies had conferred upon them. Some men now have this tact, and it is by blowing hot and cold as the occasion suits that they do it.

In conclusion, let me say that if in my remarks I have appeared to have calumniated either the public or private character of Thomas Paine, I will make an open apology when I am shown good evidence, not bare assertion, of my being wrong. I have adhered to facts which have been recorded by others with full faith in their general truth, nor have I ever seen anything to make me doubt them. The course his friends have taken have made many no doubt calumniate him (not intentionally, however,) in their zeal to deaden the evil their course has seemed to threaten; but calumny sits no heavier on his head than facts, in truth not so heavy, and it is wondrous strange that in this 19th century there can be found those who will exalt such a profligate character. Adieu, B.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THOMAS PAINE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Having read lately articles in the GAZETTE of a bitter, malignant character over the signature of B., relative to placing the portrait of Thomas Paine with the other heroes of our Revolutionary period—of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and others—with the mild and dignified replies of A. E. are in bold contrast with the unchristian view of B.

The following, taken from the Boston *Investigator*, of the 19th inst., may illustrate some points that some of your readers may appreciate:

We have received some eight or ten copies of the article in the New York *Tribune*, sneering at Thomas Paine because his admirers are raising subscriptions to purchase a marble bust of him to be placed in Independence Hall, during this Centennial Year. But as we have already noticed the article, perhaps farther notice of it is unnecessary, more especially as it is the same old story that we have printed, exposed, and refuted, about every six months for the last thirty-eight years. So it is a story that Christians "will not willingly let die," for having outlived two generations it has commenced its march upon the third. It consists of two parts, one of which is wrong, and so is the other. The first is, that Paine was poor. This, however, was not a very serious offence, even if it were true; Jesus himself was not a rich man, but it is not a fact that Paine was poor, though he was not a millionaire like the *Tribune* editor, and did not wear as good "store clothes" as he. Some people have nothing to recommend them but their money and their clothes, and such people are the worst kind of paupers. But Paine, besides his splendid talents that have made him world-renowned, had a cool $30,000 in cash, which was something of a fortune in his day, nearly seventy years ago. Our Christian brethren will soon have to vary this part of their tune, and call him the *rich* Tom Paine!

The second part of the pious fraud, that he was intemperate, is no better sustained than the charge that he was poor. We have known reliable men,—like Judge Herttel and Amasa Woodworth,—who knew Paine personally, and they have assured us that there is not a single word of truth in the old, stereotyped, Christian slang about his intemperate habits. Even if he did drink occasionally, as was the custom with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and is said to be now with President Grant, it would not have made him a victim of intemperance. A man who indulges moderately in drink, like the men we have named, is not a drunkard, and it is all nonsense to say that he is.

But this is a digression, and we return to the subject with which we commenced—Thomas Paine. We cannot learn, from what we have been informed by those who knew him, that he was even a moderate drinker habitually. He was not intemperate before he came to this country, nor was he so considered during the Revolution, nor while he was a member of the French Assembly. But, after he wrote his "Age of Reason," he "fell like Lucifer from Heaven," and was found out for the first time to be a frightful wretch who did scarcely anything more than curse God and drink brandy! "The head and front of his offending" was, that he was a religious heretic; but, in being a mental as well as a political reformer, he showed his brave consistency and utter disregard of mere popularity. The freedom of the mind contended for in his "Age of Reason," is as important as the political liberty maintained in his "Rights of Man."

Thomas Paine, or Tom Paine, the head, front, and back of the great malignant hatred and continued religious malice to his memory—which was, and is, caused by his advocacy of freedom, free thought, at that early period, and his disbelief in the immaculate conception of the Saviour, and other superstitions of that day—was a deist, like Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and a host of others, in the days of our early revolution, and by his keen pen was the chief cause of uniting the people in obtaining our independence, the hundredth year of which we are about celebrating.

Washington generally attended Christ Church for religious devotion when in Philadelphia, and, it is said, when the Sacrament or Communion, was about being administered, he would vacate his seat and the temple.

Grant Thorburn, to whom B. alludes, was one of the bitter enemies of Tom Paine, whose religious animosity and bitter hatred was so intense, that if any one did not believe that children were brought forth in original sin, not a span long, he held that they were, and are, writhing in dreadful torment and agony to a never-ending eternity, in a hell of burning fire and brimstone, controlled and witnessed by the devil and his angels,—that a religious persecution was their doom.

Thomas Paine, the champion of our Revolution, went to France at the early period of our history, with the assurance of the protection of our government, which was not accorded when needed. He wrote to Gen. Washington on this subject, and said, "that some vices originate in so splendid a manner that it is difficult to determine their moral origin, but *meanness* and *ingratitude* have nothing equivocal in their character, nothing to render them doubtful, they are so originally vice that they crawl into existence with the filth upon their backs."

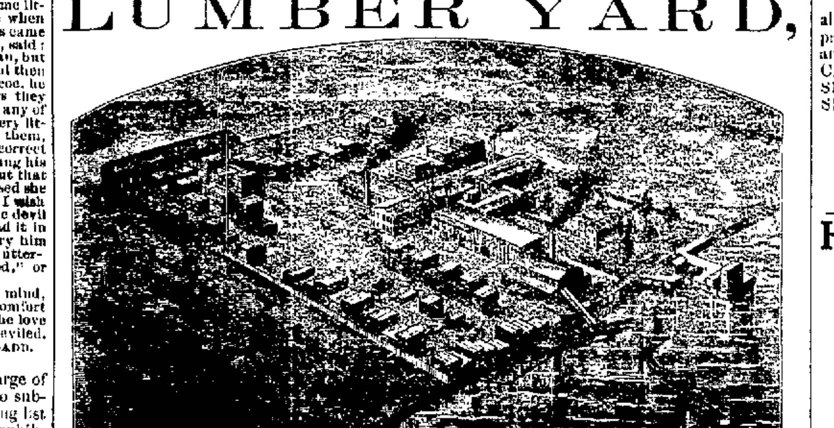
It is a matter of surprise to the reflecting mind that nearly all our religious teachers and preachers and their strong adherents are the most bitter, malignant, and persecuting to those who differ from them on matters of belief alone—when fully considered that all beliefs are involuntary. The day seems remote "when our swords shall be turned into plough-shares and spears into pruning hooks—the lion and lamb shall lay down together, and war shall be known no more forever." E. A.

—Ralph L. Rollins and B. Johnson were convicted at Chambersburg, Pa., on last Saturday, of attempting to rob the National Bank of Chambersburg, on the 24th of March. They were sentenced each to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 63,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia. 977

Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE
Steam Saw Mill AND LUMBER YARD,



COAL, SAND AND LIME WHARF,
TACONY, PHILADELPHIA.
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS:
NOTICE.—We have fitted up the Saw Mill at this point with the latest improvements, on the most extensive scale, and are prepared to supply our patrons with all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc. Also, to execute Sawing of any kind to order, on the shortest possible notice. The best quality of Lehigh Coal, kept under cover, and delivered at city prices. Sand, Lime and Building Materials, furnished at the lowest market rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Tacony, Philadelphia.
T. W. SOUTH, Superintendent. 253

C. LEUTZ,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
431 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OLD FURNITURE
NEATLY REPAIRED,
RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
CHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER. 112

GILMOUR, HARTZELL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Main and Sellers Streets, Frankford, Pa.
AGENTS for Siddall's Cold and Hot Water Soaps, Flour, Feed, Grain and Salt of all kinds, constantly on hand. 237

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
BY PURCHASING YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
OF THE
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Teas.
RETAIL STORES:
932 Arch Street, 21 South Second Street, 269 North Ninth Street, and N. W. corner Eleventh and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia. 966

TURNER & PEARSON,
NEW AND CHEAP
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen,
607 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
FIRST DOOR BELOW THE THEATRE. 70

A. B. CONGDON & CO.,
No. 4525 and 4527 Lackawanna Street, Frankford,
FRANKFORD,
Manufacturers of
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL FIXTURES,
BRONZES, &c. Also manufacturers of the CRYSTAL LIGHT SAFETY LAMP. Old fixtures refinished equal to new at moderate prices. 267

JAMES HEARD,
Tin Slate and Sheet Iron Worker.
METALLIC ROOFING, GUTTER TIN AND SPOUTING.
STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES, FIRE BRICKS AND GRATES.
House Furnishing Goods in general. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, Jobbing promptly attended to. CUCUMBER PUMPS.
151 and 153 CHURCH STREET,
Corner Tackawanna Street, near Railroad Station, FRANKFORD. 252

CHARLES LIGGINS,
DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
STERLING AND COIN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Canes, Spectacles, Opera Glasses.
WEDDING RINGS, PRESENTS, &c.,
1046 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, &c. 980

A. W. RAND,
Sole manufacturer of "VICTOR GAS MACHINE," Patented August 16th, 1867,
124 North Sixth Street Philadelphia.

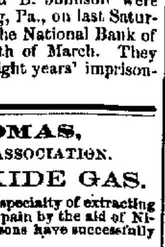
ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work. Refer to the following well-known parties using them: C. W. & J. Peirce, Bristol, Pa.; James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill; St. Joseph's Convent School, Chestnut Hill; Geo. W. Hinkle, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. 65.

THE LARGE NEW STORE
OF
THOMAS McFARLAND.
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD,
Is elegantl fitted up and stocked with a general assortment of splendid HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
4607 FRANKFORD AVENUE, ABOVE SELLERS, FRANKFORD. 122

Removed from 729 Market Street, below Eighth.
C. L. COMFORT.
Manufacturer of
THOMSONIAN AND BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS,
PURE GROUND SPICES, Medicinal and Cooking Herbs, Conserve of Hollyhock, for Colds, &c.; Composing Cordial, for Infants.
No. 17 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 250

JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
No. 4504 Main Street, above Unity, Frankford.
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 142

CHAS. C. JONES,
Practical Photographer,
NO. 508 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.
PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161



THORNTON BROTHERS,
MARBLE WORKERS,
4737 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 162

THE
Paris Scouring and Dyeing Emporium.
THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLACE IN THE CITY.
161 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN M. NEURATH, Proprietor.
Gentlemen's clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Altered to the latest fashion. Ladies Silk Dresses, Morie Antique, Opera Cloaks and Woolen Fabrics. Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Piano and Table Covers cleansed and Dyed by an entirely new process, which is superior to anything yet known to the public. 188

Philadelphia.

FREE EXHIBITION
AT
517 & 519 North Second Street, Philadelphia,
OF ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTMENT of DRESS GOODS of all kinds and qualities; BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety; BLACK SILKS at bottom prices; SHAWLS all kinds; SKIRTS and SKIRTING for summer wear; WHITE GOODS and NOTIONS in all their variety; UNDERWEAR for men, women and children, very cheap; CASSIMERES and LINEN and COTTON GOODS for boys and men; SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS and TICKINGS; TABLE and TOWELING LINENS; BED SPREADS; and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every description, *very, very, very Cheap.*
NO CHARGE FOR EXHIBITION
AT THE STORE FOR BARGAINS, KEPT BY
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
311 517 and 519 North Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

Having Very Much Enlarged Our Store,
We have now as complete and well-selected a Stock of
FURNITURE, — FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES.
BEDDING, — FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING COTS, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, TICKS, &c., &c.
BED CLOTHING, — BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES OF COTTON, WOOL OR DOWN, SHEETS PILLOW CASES, &c.,
AS CAN BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
312 21 & 23 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

LYNFORD HELLERMAN,
DEALER IN
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
Canes, Umbrellas and Notions,
4540 Frankford Avenue,
UNDER DR. CRANKSHAW'S DENTAL ROOMS,
259 FRANKFORD.

MOORE, YORK & HOWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cabinet Furniture,
UPHOLSTERY,
PATENT FOLDING TABLES.
261, 263 and 265 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
HENRY YORK. [258] GEORGE R. HOWELL.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Holiday Presents.
M. & A. HASSLER'S Manufactory.
634 Arch St., 3 doors below Seventh, Philadelphia.
THE finest and largest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS with plain and fancy handles. Storm King and other Umbrellas. Gold and Ivory Head, and Natural Wood Canes in immense variety. 111

I. BEDICHIMER.
Engraver and Manufacturer of Masonic Marks,
Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanics, Red Men, and all other Society Badges, Pins and Emblems. Also, dealer in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 160 North Second St., Philada. 64

D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church.
65 PHILADELPHIA.

Ready Made Dress Suits
IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT
MADAME M. D. CAHILL'S
Parlor Show Rooms,
1216 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1216
After the New York style (where all the most Fashionable establishments of this character are located up-stairs), these parlors are on the second floor, front room, and easy of access. Suits guaranteed in 24 hours. Special attention given to private orders. Prices to suit the times. 189

Ξάνθος
(TRADEMARK)

or write to

RHEUMATISM

is a disease that afflicts over 25 per centum of the human race. Although most every effort heretofore made in the treatment of this disease has been to allay the present suffering—trusting to luck to effect a cure. DR. P. J. GRIFFEN & CO., after years of research, now present to the public the only

SCIENTIFICALLY

prepared articles in the market. The disease is treated externally by means of the Liniment, which, when properly applied reduces the swelling, relieves, the tension and removes the inflammation, the cause of pain in a very short time, thus restoring freedom of movement and elasticity to the joints. The disease being a blood poison, of a peculiar nature, is

TREATED

internally by means of the Pills and Elixir—alternating one with the other according to Directions. To effect a permanent cure, the Pills and Elixir must be used in conjunction with the Liniment.

Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Weakness, Paralysis, Softening of the Brain, Chorea, and all WEAKNESSES caused by the LOSS OF NERVE POWER cured by the use of

"P. Ot. P."

"Ask for Griffen's Rheumatic Remedies, they all bear our trade-mark and signature, and are put up *securely*. Price, $1.00 each; forwarded to any part of the United States by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.25.

For Sale by all reputable Chemists throughout the world. Ask for them.

Dr. P. J. GRIFFEN & CO., No. 114 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, (with stamp)

and mention paper.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, May 4, 1876.

☞ THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, May 3d—Furnished by JESSE B MEARS as noted at Bristol Post-Office

		7 A M	12 P M	6 P M
Thursday	Apr 27	43	47	63
Friday	28	55	75	60
Saturday	29	40	64	61
Monday	1	35	55	55
Tuesday	2	41	65	56
Wednesday	3	48	59	49

BRISTOL POST OFFICE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 5 45 and 10 45, A M 3 30, and 6 00 P M Arrives 8 00 A M, 2 30, 1 30 and 8 00, P M

NEW YORK—Closes 8 00, A M 1 30, 3 30, and 6 00 P M Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A M 7 00 P M

PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST—Arrives 9 00 A M

TRENTON—Closes 7 15 and 8 00 A M 1 30 and 3 30, P M Arrives 11 45 A M 1 30 and 7 00 P M

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10 00, A M, 6 00, P M, arrives 8 45 A M, 6 00, P M

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Close at 10 00, A M arrive at 7 45 A M

TULLYTOWN, MORRISVILLE AND POST OFFICES ON THE B D R R—Closes 7 15 A M, arrives 1 30 P M

BURLINGTON—Arrives 9 30 A M closes 10 00 A M

NOTES.

—A telegraph office has been opened at Torresdale

—The Bristol lock up is filled with tramps every night

—John Callinan is remodeling the house he recently purchased

—Attorney General George Lear has been confirmed by the Senate

—Friday the miners throughout the Lehigh region suspend operations for two weeks

—The steamboat John A. Warner now leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A M, instead of 7 15

—The Directors of the Bristol Water Company propose to pay a three per cent. dividend

—The new steamboat "Columbia" will make her appearance about the 20th of this month

—Mr and Mrs Peter Bloomsburg, of this place, celebrated their "tin wedding" last evening

—Twenty-one tramps found shelter in the basement of the Town House, on Saturday night last

—It is said the railroad fare between Bristol and Philadelphia will be reduced during the Centennial

—One hundred and nineteen loaded coal boats are lying in the Bristol basin and canal waiting for orders

—H M Wright is adding another story to his residence on Bath street, which greatly improves its appearance

—The improvements to John Bostwick's building at the corner of Mill and Pond streets are progressing rapidly

—John Allee caught a horse last night, just going off the ferryboat slip The horse is at Silber's waiting an owner

—The vacant space between the Bristol passenger and freight depot is to be transformed into a beautiful flower garden

—"We like the GAZETTE better than ever," is what a subscriber writes, who has taken the GAZETTE from Vol I, No 1

—The village of Lahaska is doing its quota of building this year, several commodious houses have been erected there

—Collector Bailey gives notice that all School tax remaining unpaid after the 20 inst, will be collected at once according to law

—The Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Company announces a dividend of one dollar and a half per share payable on the 3d inst

—The stockholders of the Bristol Water Company will hold their annual election on the 25th inst in the room above the GAZETTE office

—The conductors, train agents and brakesmen on the local as well as the through trains, will appear in their nobby new uniforms tomorrow

—The old reliable Farmers' National Bank, on Tuesday, declared a semi annual dividend of 7 per cent clear of all taxes, and payable upon demand

—The annual convention of the United Hose Companies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will be held at No 1 Arch street Philadelphia, on the 16 inst

—The "Hulsel Home" at Croydonville has been leased to Col B S Heath for the purpose of entertaining summer boarders from Philadelphia and elsewhere

—The stone work on the handsome residence of Joseph Kemp, is being pushed rapidly forward Jonathan Wright, one of Bristol's useful citizens, has the contract for the same

—According to Rowell's Newspaper Directory, for 1876, the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE has the largest circulation with but one exception of the weekly newspapers published in the County

—Orders for iron come rolling in at the new Rolling mill in excess of its capacity, which is a comfortable thing for the firm to contemplate considering the general stagnation of the iron trade

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now require the owners of private sidings to give bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned upon their keeping the main track clear of obstructions

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Bristol Building Association held last Monday evening, two loans were sold to Joseph H Vanzant at $24, three to Mrs Lear, at 24 75 and six to Robert Snyder, at $17 premium each

—Mr William Bache, who has given great thought to the subject, has consented to deliver his entertaining lecture on the "Life and Genius of John Fitch, the inventor of the Steamboat, before the Washington Assembly, on Saturday evening

—The first locomotive that run over this railroad and two funny looking little green cars went over the road last Sunday, bound for the Centennial The bell sounded like a dinner bell, and the whistle was of very diminutive power

—Nicholas Brown of Bristol a laborer on the railroad, while going up on a hand car last Tuesday towards Tullytown, was struck in the head with the handle used in propelling the car and was seriously injured His physician entertains but little hopes of his recovery

—A tramp, who gave his name as James Lynch stole a pair of boots from the house of Jacob White, near Tullytown, last Tuesday He was arrested by J Wilson Closson, had a hearing before Squire Bailey and was sent up to Doylestown yesterday morning to swell the number of those who inhabit the jail

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, May 3d, 1876—Rebecca Butler Geo Cramer, Mary E Cramer, Mary Carter, Maggie Galligan, Joseph Gifford Matthew Glennon R B Gelman, M Holt, C. W Hulse, Jane Heaton, Charles L Lowery Annie Lynch, John Lamb, Mary Milligan, Caroline Morton, Joseph M. McCool, Eliza Philips, Rachel Roberson, Samuel Robinson, John Sheen, James Shepard, Christina Swanson, Annie Smith, Hattie Stager, Thos Twinning, John Lynn, Miss Wilson, William Wolff, Allen F Woodington

—"The New York and Philadelphia New Line" was inspected last Thursday by a number gentlemen This is composed of the North Pennsylvania R R from Philadelphia to Yardleyville, the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad thence to Bound Brook, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey thence to New York, making a through distance from Philadelphia to New York City, under one organization, of 88-4-10 miles A special train with 300 guests left New York at 8 45 A M, arriving in Philadelphia at 12 15 P M The train ran directly to the Centennial Grounds Returning, the train left Philadelphia at 4 P M, arriving in New York at 7 20 P M Another train left Philadelphia at 8 45 A M, for New York with 700 guests, returning in the evening The route is now open for business

---

—The measles have attacked Brigham Young's family

—A new Reformed church will be dedicated at Norristown on Sunday

—A silk dress was worn at a party at Downingtown which was 150 years old

—The late Theodore Cuyler left no will His personal estate amounts to $70,000

—New York city shelters twenty lonesome widows worth more than $1 000,000 apiece

—A number of residents of Western Pennsylvania have purchased 4,500 acres of land in West Virginia, much of which contains bituminous coal

—A child about two years of age, named Harry Robinson, was "butted" to death by a vicious sheep, in Adams township, Butler county, a few days since

—The new iron stand-pipe of the Bloomington (Ill) water works, which has just been completed, is 225 feet high, eight in diameter, and holds nearly 100,000 gallons

—Moses P Searing, a prominent citizen of Newark N J, committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine and then hanging himself He left a note saying he "had made it sure." He had been mentally depressed on account of heart disease

—A skiff containing four boys was capsized by a squall in the Delaware, about three miles from New Castle last Sunday afternoon The boys clung to the bottom of the boat, but were repeatedly washed off, and two of them named Meyers, were drowned The other two were saved by three gentleman who put off from the shore.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

At the Sheriff's jury held on Tuesday last, the following properties were condemned to be sold for the payment of debts. Those of Wm C Harr, of Rockhill, John Service, of Warminster Osborn Conrad, of Nockamixon, Pierson Jones, of Plumstead, Charles Fechter, of Richland, J B Rule, of Doylestown Borough, Wm A Long, of Warrington, Michael Keating of Bristol Mary Carnon, of Warrington, A B Fenton, of Springfield, Wm H Sellers, of Sellersville Richard P Horan, of Southampton, Philip H Kepler, of Hilltown the Morrisville Manufacturing company, I S Hough, of Haycock, Wallace Beek, of Hilltown, Samuel Harr, of Rockhill, and Charles P Miller, of Bensalem

Early on last Monday morning, the turnpike leading from Doylestown, was lined with numerous loads of hay on their way to the city Most of the hay is from the upper end of the county, and generally it passes through this town

The Hon George Lear, who was sometime ago appointed Attorney General of the State, by Gen'ral Hartranft was confirmed by the Senate last Thursday Mr Lear's numerous friends of this county will hail this news with joy happy in the belief that now the affairs of state will be guarded with a watchful eye Of Mr Lear's capability, we all know that it is beyond question The time that has elapsed since he was first appointed will show that he has made a model officer He is as honest as the day is long, and the State will be honored when he presides over its law department The confirmation assures to the State his services for the next three years

The trial of Bosand and Tettemer, at the court last week, drew many visitors into the town to hear it The prisoners were indicted under several counts in the bill of indictment, the principal one was that charging them with firing the house of Bosand with an intent to cheat and defraud the Germania Insurance Company of New York The trial lasted the whole of two days, winding up about six o'clock Saturday evening The jury was out all night and about eight o'clock on Sunday came in, and rendered a verdict of guilty When the prisoners were arraigned, Tettemer pleaded guilty, and afterward turned State's evidence against Bosand

Some strangers came here last Monday and opened an auction store in the rear of Sneider's building They said they were from Philadelphia The nature of their goods are varied, consisting chiefly of notions and hosiery, &c

George Reinhart and Wm Gearhart were committed to jail last week, charged with assault and battery Reinhart hails from New Hope, and Gearhart from Warrington

From the present appearance of things I should judge that next week's court will have very little business Many of the cases that have been marked for trial then, have been continued and we feel confident that those persons who have been summoned to serve as traverse jurors, will be pleased to learn that there is every indication of an early adjournment

The Sheriff conveyed all of the criminals convicted last week, and sentenced to the penitentiary, to that institution, early on Monday morning with the exception of Bosand, who has not yet been sentenced In his case there will be another motion for a new trial

Warminster Notes.

Wm H Gerheart, of Warminster, who was arrested some time since for an assault and battery and gave Joshua Bennett as bail for his appearance at court, absconded on Tuesday, the 25th Mr Bennett obtained a bail piece and started for Philadelphia the same evening, and found Gerheart at Krupp's hotel, Seventh and Girard Avenue He was brought to Doylestown on Wednesday morning, and handed over to Sheriff Reinhart to await trial

John Bennett's wife, of Hatboro, left her husband, two small children, and a nice home, and eloped with Dallas Peterman who has resided at Willow Grove for some time past

The case of George Brown, of Johnsville who was charged with an aggravated assault and battery on the person of his wife, was settled on Monday of last week, by the consent of both parties, and Brown giving security for the payment of all costs

Thomas Hellings has moved from Philadelphia to Johnsville, to a house belonging to Geo Willard

In the case of Isaac Weaver, of Hartsville who was charged with receiving stolen goods a true bill was found by the Grand Jury, but the case was not reached for trial, and so was continued on Saturday last, until September term of court

Harry Kirk, of Willow Grove was arrested recently on the charge of manslaughter and gave bail in $1 500 for his appearance at the Norristown courts

Judge Watson issued bench warrants on Wednesday of last week on two young men of Warminster, who neglected to attend the court as witnesses in a criminal prosecution after being subpœnaed

Attleboro' Notes.

The great event has taken place, the cars are running on the new road between New York and Philadelphia, and Attleboro' seems fully alive to the new era which will soon be opened before her, occasioned by having one accommodation and four through trains stopping each way daily and one Sunday train The complaint uttered being that the rate of fare is entirely too high in comparison with the lower road and on this account there is some very heavy growling, but we think that the company will soon see that seventy cents each way (and no excursion tickets) is entirely too much during the Centennial About half the people of the boro' went down to the city on the first train down and all speak in very high terms of the pleasure of riding on the new road The cars are neat tasty and comfortable in the extreme, the engines new, bright and shining, the officers accommodating and their uniforms very pretty

The township supervisor has been improving the road between here and the station

The statement of the borough for the last year is published and generally gives satisfaction

On Wednesday, 3d inst will be celebrated the wedding of Samuel Eastburn in the new house he has just had finished It is furnished new throughout and the happy couple will go right to keeping house We wish them much joy

Davisville Notes

An enterprising stock company has recently been formed at this place having for its object the successful carrying on of the "butter" business At present the establishment is only open on Saturday evenings

Mrs Gen H G Sickel, of Philadelphia is among the guests of our citizens A large number of city people have made arrangements to spend the season in this section

Isaac Finney, of Warminster, has the credit of having his corn planted several days ahead of any of his neighbors Mr Finney is a go-ahead man

John Guilbert, Esq, Treasurer of the Buckingham Fire Insurance Company, received the fire tax from members of that society, at Davisville, on Thursday last This company has been remarkably free from losses during the past few years

A chicken disease has been decimating the fowl flocks of our people for some days past As per consequence, poultry powders are in demand

The Ivyland hotel will be lighted by gas, manufactured on the premises.

Hulmeville Notes.

The meeting of the Y M C A last Friday evening was well attended, the exercises were of a Lyceum order and a good programme was presented

This Friday evening 5th inst the exercises will be varied, and an essay will be read by Mr Wm Bache, subject "Depravity"

On Monday morning of this week several of our citizens went to Philadelphia from Langhorne station on the first regular passenger line run on the "New Line," probably more for the novelty of the ride than for any real purpose Although the accommodations are excellent the fares are just the reverse, seventy cents being charged But we are in hopes that the company will soon see the necessity for lowering the fares to suit the people and the prices

The special election on Friday, 28ult, resulted in the adoption of the Act of Assembly, authorizing the levying and collection of a gas, kerosine oil and water tax

---

—Mary Harris, who shot and killed Burroughs, a Treasury clerk, in Washington, some years ago, and was acquitted on the grounds of insanity, still lives at the capital. About a quarter of her time she is incarcerated, then released till she chooses to return again, which she does quite regularly Her face looks haggard and aimless.

—Randolph Wood, the senior member of the firm of Wood, Dialogue & Co, ship builders, whose works are situated at Kaighn's Point N J, committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast, on Saturday afternoon, at his residence There appears to be a mania for suicide just now.

—Peter S Abel, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, and for some years manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, committed suicide on Tuesday night by jumping from Girard avenue bridge into the Schuylkill river. A letter was found in his pocket saying that poverty led to the act

—The project of removing Cleopatra's Needle to England has been revived recently in that country. The monument was presented to George IV by the Pacha of Egypt more than 50 years ago, but every attempt to transport it has been abandoned.

HERE AND THERE.

—Philadelphia is now crowded with people

—The spring styles of hand-organs have arrived

—Bismarck was sixty-one years of age the 1st of April

—The Centennial Exhibition will be closed on Sundays

—Brooklyn spent almost $175,000 on church choirs last year

—The expenses of A T Stewart's funeral were but $12 000

—In China every rich man sometimes spends as much as $600 a year

—There are 10 265 American exhibitors enrolled at the Centennial

—The income of Offenbach, the composer, is said to be $60 000 a year

—The cider venders in Saco, Me, have been warned to quit the traffic.

—The grain crop of California was never better and also look well

—A Newmarket, N H, woman uses four pounds of snuff per month

—Poor old Santa Anna is still living in the city of Mexico, 80 years old

—The loss by Mr Beecher's lecture in New London, Ct was about $150

—Elizabeth, N J, has lodged 60,000 tramps during the last ten years

—The seals landed at St John, N F, the past season, number 150,000

—The signers to the temperance pledge in Portsmouth, N H, number 1,876

—San Francisco Chinamen sent over $900,000 worth of fish to China last year

—In 1875 Rochester made 84 000 barrels of ale and beer, using 217 337 bushels of malt

—A man was recently sentenced to penal servitude for life for sending a threatening letter

—It is estimated that the value of the shoepegs used annually in this country is $1,000,000

—Miss Cushman has left about $500,000 and it is rumored not one cent for charitable purposes

—Portraits of Lincoln and Charles Sumner are to be placed in the South Carolina Statehouse

—Large quantities of fresh beef are being exported to England by the English steamers from Portland

—All the Chinamen employed in the Empire watch factory in San Francisco have been discharged

—The inhabitants of Greeley, Colorado, have secured a $30 000 school house by contributing $10 apiece

—Paris proposes to name one of her streets Feb 20, in honor of the great Republican victory at the polls

—A boy at Cambridge, Mass, has just been sentenced to eight years in a reformatory, for stealing four pigeons

—The English revisers of the Old Testament have reached the forty fourth chapter of Jeremiah twenty first verse

—The Western crop prospects are promising, excepting for peaches in Ohio which have been damaged by cold weather

—A New York florist has just recovered $300, the amount of a bill for furnishing flowers to decorate the grave of a dog

—It is pretty certain that the emigration from Ireland for 1876 will be the smallest since 1851 It was only 51,462 last year

—Louise Kiralfy, of the Kiralfy troupe of dancers, was married Sunday, to Gabriel Brenhaure, a New York merchant

—The late Baroness Dorgardt of Prussia left $50 000 to found a hospital at Paris for German sufferers from illness or old age

—A crevasse at "Devil's Elbow," on the Mississippi, has shortened the distance between Memphis and Cairo eighteen miles

—A Boston woman slipped into a coalhole and sustained pretty severe injuries for which she has recovered $4,583 from the city

—A careless New Jersey barber almost cut off a customer's ear, the other day and paid $300 damages rather than stand a suit

—The people of Montana have vetoed the action of the Legislature in voting a subsidy of $3,500 000 to the Northern Pacific Railroad

—Liverpool is to be supplied with water from Lake Windermere, at an estimated cost of $10,000,000 for a daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons

—Vienna uses 41,000 hundredweight of meerschaum shavings and dust annually in making genuine meerschaum pipes and cigarholders

—Gov Smith of Georgia has spent $7,000 more than his salary during his term of office in defraying the expenses of official duties and courtesies

—There is an establishment at Passau on the Danube where eggs are dried They are said to equal fresh eggs for omelettes and for making pastry

—A bricklayer recently died in London who was found to have the heaviest brain on record, it weighed 63 ounces The man could neither read or write

—According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska railroad companies are liable for damages resulting from prairies being set on fire by engines

—Two large dry goods houses in London have well stirred private chapels to conduct prayers, and give addresses to the young men and women in their employ

—At the last annual banquet of the Old Guard, in Paris, recently there were only 38 present At the first banquet, twenty years ago, the soldiers numbered 600

—One half the Chinese who land in San Francisco go back home alive and the other half dead Both halves carry their money along with them to the Celestial regions

—The American Express Company talks of arming all its employees with pistols, which they will wear in plain sight, because the law forbids the carrying of concealed weapons

—It is said that the oldest church edifice in America except a Romish Church in St Augustine is St Luke's, Isle of Wight County Virginia, about five miles from Smithfield

—The Russians are making bold advances into Chinese territory A settlement has been established in Manchuria on the right bank of the Amoor river, in the province of Tsitsihar

—An angry servant girl fired the Huntington, Ct, Congregational parsonage very early the other morning, and the Rev Mr Higgins, his wife and four children were nearly smothered

—Miss Lizzie H Whittier, neice of John G Whittier the poet, was married last Wednesday at Amesbury, Mass, to Mr Samuel T Pickard, one of the editors of the *Transcript*, Portland, Me

—The Centennial will open next Wednesday The public will be admitted to the grounds at 9 A M and at 12 M the ceremonies will be gin, after which the buildings will be thrown open

—An appropriation of $24,000 000 will be asked for public improvements necessary to prepare Paris for the reception of strangers expected to visit the International Exhibition of 1878.

—A telegram from Omaha says that immense quantities of grain have been contracted for, to be moved East during the present fall in freights caused by the contest between the fast freight lines

—A Madison (Ind) man has just been relieved of a ball weighing nearly half ounce, which he has carried in his head ever since the battle of Missionary Ridge, nearly thirteen years ago

—In the twenty two cities of the U S, with the highest postal receipts, the citizens pay on an average $2 01 each for postage yearly Boston averages $3 80, New York, $3 16, and Chicago, $3.01

—The Indians in small bands infest the country between Fort Laramie and the Black Hills, and though they take no scalps, yet dismount and plunder every weak party of immigrants that they encounter.

—About fifty surviving members of the old Massachusetts Sixth Regiment met in Lowell on April 19th and celebrated the anniversary of their march through Baltimore, when the first blood of the civil war was shed

—Col Forney says that such thing as a gentleman chewing tobacco in the Old World is entirely unknown, indeed, it is impossible to buy tobacco to chew, and hence the purity and cleanliness of all their great public buildings

—A while ago "Thomas Maitland" wrote a small book on contemporary poets, in which all but Robert Buchanan were abused. Afterward it transpired that Buchanan was the author, and Swinburne wrote a slashing article about it in the London *Examiner* Now Buchanan sues Swinburne and the journal for libel

—One of the spectators of the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Washington was Louis Clark, who saw a negro whipped to death by Tom Canaday of Garrett county, Ky, and immediately crossed the Ohio and gave the particulars to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, upon which she founded her story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Clark was the "George Harris" of the book

---

☞ Dr H Pursell has had made to order a fine lot of Porous Plasters. which he has now in stock The advantage in using them is that they are newly made, and necessarily adhere better than those kept on hand a length of time. They are soft and pliable, containing the liquid matter originally present in the gums—keeping up the gentle but constant irritation in which the principal merit of all plasters exists

ROOFING MATERIALS—2 Ply Roofing, 3 Ply Roofing, and Roofing Pitch, Single Ply Sheeting Felt, Lining Felt Carpet Paper,—this paper is made expressly for going under carpet For sale by William A Gilton, Bristol, Pa.

☞ Simon A Gump will sell the nicest and neatest spring suits out, at prices ranging from $6 to $10

☞ Condensed Milk at Dr. Pursell's.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST WEEK

April Court commenced last Monday with the Hon Richard Watson and his associates, Messrs Morrison and Godshalk upon the bench The list was not very long, but several of the cases were of some prominence, and the whole of the week was occupied

The Grand Jury acted upon thirty three bills—twenty-nine of which they found true The first case called was that of the

Commonwealth vs Jonathan Hibbs and John Vanaken, charged with Larceny It seems that sometime during last November, the prosecutor in the case P Sanford Ross who is a member of the firm of I Sanford & Co of Jersey City, contracted to take down the old Trenton bridge, that this they did and in removing the old material, among other things removed the old iron to a place along the line of the Pennsylvania R R, a short distance from Morrisville That this pile of iron was a very large one containing several thousand tons Over this iron they had a watchman by day and by night Thos Kenman, one of the watchmen, boarded at Gill's hotel The other watchman George I Ellis, testified he saw these defendants and McKenman come to this pile of iron on the night of the 22d of November, having a horse and wagon and take from the pile several hundred pounds of iron They did the same thing the succeeding night That after loading, the iron was taken to Hibbs yard and unloaded Vanaken and some other persons were afterwards seen to take this iron to Trenton and sell it to a junk dealer by the name of Huber McKenman could not be found to testify at the trial The defendants proved that they bought the iron of Mc Kenman, thinking he had a right to sell it That he had sold it to several persons about Morrisville, saying he had the consent of the contractors to sell it The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty

Commonwealth vs George Ellis and P Sandford Ross This case grew out of the preceding one The charge was conspiracy The jury, under the charge of the Court rendered a verdict of not guilty—District Attorney George Ross and T C Lowthorp, for Commonwealth, Yerkes and Jones for prisoners

Commonwealth vs John Ryan—Charged with assault upon Patrick McAdams Yardleyville is the dwelling place of these parties and the serious trouble arose about some chickens who had a tendency to scratch up the prosecutor's plants The prosecutor alleged that Ryan threw a stone at him These parties live as neighbors but we are surprised to find there is no partnership pump on a line of their fence Verdict guilty Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs—District Attorney for Commonwealth E Wesley Keeler, for defendant

Commonwealth vs Joseph Johnson—Charge Assault The damaged person was one Mary E Thomas an American citizen of African descent She alleged that while attending to her duties the defendant called in (for what she did not state) and after some time a conversation arose which led to some difference of opinion between them and Johnson used such demonstrations to emphasize his arguments that the prosecutor was afraid that he was going to do her some damage This the jury thought different and rendered a verdict of not guilty, and put the costs equally upon the parties—District Attorney for Commonwealth, J M Vanartsdalen, for defendant

Commonwealth vs Joshua Kerkado—Charged with wantonly and cruelly killing two chickens and shooting a dog belonging to the prosecutrix Helen Erby These parties hail from Morrisville They lived as neighbors The chickens got over in the garden and damaged it Kerkado seized his gun and shot them The wounded dog was said to be a cross dog Kerkado said he never shot it—Jury said so to and found him not guilty, and put the costs upon the prosecutrix and defendant—District Attorney for Commonwealth, B F Gilkeson for defendant

Commonwealth vs William Ell is—Assault and Battery The place where this crime was committed was at the Alms House of this county These parties were tramps stopping over night They both wanted to sleep upon a bench only large enough to hold one A scuffle ensued and this resulted in the prosecutor James McDevitt getting his eye punched out, and his head bruised The verdict was guilty Sentenced to the county jail for costs and fine—District Attorney for Commonwealth, Yardley, for prisoner

Commonwealth vs George Clark and Percy Malone—Burglary Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods The prosecutor, John A Ozias, testified that on the 14th of February last, his office in the Borough of Quakertown was broken open and robbed of $5 or $6 Nothing was found of the stolen property for some time Next day these defendants were caught at Sellersville a few miles from the place where the burglary was committed A jimmy was found and also some of the money, which Mr Ozias identified as his The jimmy was taken and fitted to the marks made in the window shutter of the office where an entrance was effected and directly corresponded with the marks Verdict guilty Sentenced to the penitentiary for one year—District Attorney for Commonwealth, George Ross and Harman Yerkes, for prisoners

Commonwealth vs Patrick McLaughlin—The charge in this case was the attempt to maim and disfigure one Henry Monroe This case was also tried last December after which the defendant applied for a new trial, which was granted The defendant was a passenger on the owl train of the Pennsylvania R R on the night of the 25th of September He took passage at West Philadelphia to go to Bristol When the train arrived at Bristol, McLaughlin and two or three others got off The prosecutor, Henry Monroe was standing on the front platform of the rear car and the defendant came down the platform The train was in the act of moving off when the defendant came opposite to Monroe then he drew a pistol and shot at Monroe the ball passing under his arm but not hitting him This evidence was corroborated on many points by several witnesses The defendant was drunk at the time he fired The train was stopped and the defendant arrested The witnesses for the Commonwealth swore he shot the pistol with his right hand and those for the defendant testified that he was a left handed man The jury rendered a verdict of guilty Sentence deferred—District Attorney A R Jones and Henry Lear for the Commonwealth, N C James and George Ross for defendant

Commonwealth vs Philip Bosand and Joel Tettemer—Charged with conspiracy with intent to cheat and defraud the Germania Insurance Company of New York Tettemer one of the defendants was tried and convicted of a charge of arson at last Court but afterwards a new trial was granted and these defendants were tried together, under the above stated count When the prisoners were arraigned by the District Attorney Bosand plead not guilty and Tettemer guilty Last November Bosand, one of these parties owned a house in Dublin This house was a very fine one and only built last summer After it was completed he went to the office of the Germania Insurance Company of New York at Philadelphia and effected an insurance upon it for about $6 500 and also the same on it of $500 on his household goods In two days after the policies were delivered the house was burned down The defendant Bosand was at the time this was burnt in Philadelphia Tettemer was put upon the stand and testified as follows "I am a brother in law of Bosand, I live at Dublin and am a wheelwright I set fire to this house Bosand wanted me to do it he said he would give me $600 and a farm I at first refused but was afterwards persuaded, Bosand got a note he held against J D Moyer discounted, and gave me $100 in cash, he said he would pay the rest when he recovered his insurance money He then went to the city taking his and my wife with him to get the policies, my instructions were to fire the house if I did not receive any letter from him Bosand also gave me a letter to throw in the stable I did so" On cross examination he said "No inducements have been held out to me I have no hope of pardon the reason I tell this now is because my conscience troubles me and won't let me sleep Bosand said he would kill me if I turned State's evidence, I swore before the Justice I did not do this act I then committed perjury and am now sorry for it, I was under the power of Bosand I am doing this now for the sake of my own soul Several other witnesses were called who testified to circumstantial facts The jury after remaining out all night, rendered a verdict of guilty Sentence deferred District Attorney and E Spencer Miller for Commonwealth, N C James and George Ross for defendants

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of the County of Bucks—The Grand Inquest respectfully report, that we have had thirty three bills submitted for our consideration, twenty nine of which we have returned true bills, and four of which we have returned not true bills That we have visited the jail, and find it as cleanly and well kept as its crowded condition will admit of

In the present depressed condition of the county finances we deem it inexpedient to recommend the erection of a new Court House or Jail at the present time

The Grand Inquest fully concur with the views of the Court in regard to the importance of having the law provided for the erection of finger boards at the road crossings strictly complied with We therefore recommend that measures be taken by the proper authorities to compel the Supervisors to perform their duties relating thereunto

The Grand Inquest very emphatically condemns the action of the Commissioners in violating the law in relation to contracts for bridges, and trust that the Court or the proper authorities will take such measures in the matter as will remedy the evil

We desire to call the attention of the Court, and those officers having the charge of the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be more vigilant in the discharge of their duties and the proper enforcement of the law regulating the sale thereof

And we return our acknowledgments to your Honor and those associated with you in the discharge of your official duties for the attention and courtesy extended to us—all of which we respectfully submit STEPHEN YERKES, Foreman

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF MARIS & SMITH
Bankers and Brokers,
16 South Third Street Philadelphia
Tuesday May 2, 1876, 4 o clock P M

EDITOR GAZETTE

The market this morning opened with very little animation and hung along very dull for some time There was some little movement made when the Pennsylvania R R dividend was announced, but the rise which was made was soon lost Just at the close the report was industriously circulated that to-morrow a reduction will be made in passenger rates in consequence of the fight now going on, and a preconcerted raid was made by the bears on Pennsylvania R R The whole market broke under the attack having but little support, and closes weak at about the lowest prices of the day

Pennsylvania R R opened at 54 and hung along at 53⅞ 54 with sales at both prices, till second board The stock then sold ex dividend up to 53⅛, but afterwards dropped to 52¾ at the close, ending 52¾-⅞ After the close it is offered at 52⅞ on the street The Company to-day announce their usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable on the 30th instant

Buffalo opened at 10¾, but sold off to 10⅛, ending 10⅛ ⅜

Philadelphia and Erie was not much noticed, closing 18½-¾

Reading R R was dull, selling at 44⅛, and closing 44⅛ ⅜

Lehigh Navigation was also not much noticed ending 46½ 47

Hestonville opened at 33⅞, and sold up to 34 buyer 60 At the close, in sympathy with the other market it went to 33⅛ closing 33 ⅛

Money was in good supply at 6 per cent though higher rates were enforced from some parties

Gold opened at 12⅞, and touched 13, closing 12⅞-⅞

The New York market opened strong and some advance was made through the whole list, but at the close stocks are lower

Money in New York closes 3 per cent

Yours truly, MARIS & SMITH

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE, by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No 26 South Third street. May 3, 1876

BONDS—Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series 103 a 103½, Pennsylvania Loan, 3d series, 113 a 114 Phila City 6's 108 a 108⅛, Allegheny Valley 7.30 s, 101 a 101¾, Cam and Amboy 6's 1883 102⅛ a 103, do do 1889, 102 a 103¼, do Mort 1889, 104 a 105, Lehigh Valley 7's, 109 a110, North Pennsylvania 7's 107 a 108, Pennsylvania and New York Canal 7's, 108 a 109, Pennsylvania R R 1st Mort, 105 a106, do general Mort Coupon 103 a 104, do do Mort Registered 105¼ a 107, Philada & Erie 7's, 94 a 95, Philadelphia and Reading 7 s, 109 a110, do General Mortgage 7's, Coupon, 108 a 108⅛, do do 7's, Registered 108 a 108⅛, do New Conv 7's, 100 a 102, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7's 83 a 84, West Chester 7's, 107 a 108, West Jersey 7's, 106⅛ a 107, Wilmington and Rdg 1st Mortgage 7's, 40 a 45, Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, 6's, 104 a 105

STOCKS—Lehigh Valley Railroad, 57⅞ a58, Mine Hill Railroad, 52⅛ a 53, Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 53 a 54, Pennsylvania Railroad, ex 52⅞ a 52⅞, Philad'a and Reading Railroad, 44 a 44⅛, Philada & Trenton R R 132a 134 United Co's of N J (C & A) 134 a 135, Cen Transportation Co 47 a 47½ Fifth and Sixth street R R, 72 a 73, Hestonville R R, 32⅛ a 32⅞, Second and Third street R R, 40 a52, Leh Nav, 46⅛ a 46⅛

FARMERS' HAY AND STRAW MARKET—for week ending April 29, 1876 Loads of Hay 276, Straw, 72 Average price during week Prime Timothy, $1 40 to $1 50 Mixed, $1 30 to $1 40, Straw, $1 45 to $1 60 per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET

Monday May 1 5 P M

BEEF CATTLE were in better demand this week, and prices were a fraction higher 3 00 head arrived and sold at 6¾ a 7c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 5½ a 6½c for fair to good to, and 4½ a 5c per lb gross for common as to quality Sheep were in fair demand at 5 a 7¼c per lb gross for wooled as to condition, receipts 8000 head Hogs moved with more freedom and closed at $11 a $12 25 per 100 lbs net for corn fed, receipts 4000 head

☞ A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS fresh from the looms of the world, can be seen at J Wesley Wright's, next to the Canal bridge, Mill street, Bristol, Pa

Our stock of Fine Dress Goods is the best we have ever offered comprising

Black Silks at as low a price as they can be bought in Philadelphia

Permanent Mohairs Alpacas and Cashmeres The latest novelties in Stripes, Plaid and Brocades.

A very large line of Alpacas, Debeges and Cashmeres in the latest shades at 25 cts

An elegant assortment of Plaids, of 12½ 18 and 25 cts per yard

Muslins and Calicoes lower than we have ever sold them before

Standard Prints at 6 cts per yard

Hamburg Edgings from 6 cts to $1 50 per yard

Ribbons, Ties, Laces and Fringes

Sun Umbrellas from 25c to $5

Two Button Kid Gloves, white and light colors, 75 cts

Fine assortment of Cotton Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves

A large variety of Corsets from 35c to $3 00

Striped Hosiery for ladies misses and children's, from 20c to $1 per pair Mending cotton to match

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Millinery Goods

Cloths, Cassimeres Jeans and Cottonades for men's and boy's wear

Straw Hats

Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths

Oil Cloth Shading all colors, and Shade Fixtures.

Trunks, Satchels, Boots and Shoes

Wall Papers at low figures

A large assortment of House Furnishing Goods in French and Stone China, Glass and Tin Ware

Our stock of Groceries full and complete in every particular at figures as low as can be bought elsewhere, all of which goods we are pleased to show

Next to Canal Bridge,
Mill Street, Bristol

☞ Everybody intending to visit Philadelphia at the opening of the Great Centennial Exhibition, May 10th, or during the season, should send at once for a suit of our splendid Clothing to appear in We have just completed an immense stock of the most reliable and stylish garments for this season's wear, which will surpass in excellence the elegant dress of our European visitors

Our special low scale of prices will afford every one an opportunity of securing a genuine bargain We Guarantee every Garment and promise perfect satisfaction to all BENNETT & Co, TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Do not fail to go in Right Under the Large Clock

☞ I can offer to my customers to-day an entire new line of Flowers Wings, &c Hats comprising in part Fantinus English Walking Hats, Hats to droop over the face, fine Chips, and Hair Goods Also, a nice line of Plain Bonnets A great variety of Infant Bonnets and Hats Full line of Sailor Hats, to which I invite your attention and will sell at the most reasonable prices

MRS SWAIN, Milliner
68 Mill Street Bristol

☞ Silk Bunting and Muslin Flags of various sizes and nations Flag Staffs and Staff Holders

May 10th, opening of Centennial is close at hand. J WESLEY WRIGHT

☞ I have just added to my already extensive stock, a line of Baby Carriages, which we would be pleased to show to parties before they go to Philadelphia to purchase

J WESLEY WRIGHT

☞ Fine West Virginia Lubricating Oil at Dr Pursell's—60 cents per gallon

☞ Will open Friday, April 28th, a case of elegant Plaids at 10 cts per yard

J WESLEY WRIGHT

DIED

SHERMAN—On the ..ult Robert R son of Joseph Sherman aged about 16 years

---

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism Neuralgia Dyspepsia Dysentery Cholera Morbus Diseases of the Kidneys and Fever and Ague
DR S ROGERS Proprietor
No 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia Pa
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines 51

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS and if taken before the lungs are destroyed a speedy cure is effected

To these three medicines Dr J H Schenck of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely and the liver is soon relieved

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood, then the lungs heal and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold

All who wish to consult Dr Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country

New Advertisements.

Garden and Flower Seeds,

FROM the most reliable growers Onion Sets, &c &c J. W. CORNELL & CO., Dealers in Everything pertaining to Farm and Garden,
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

Lodgings Wanted.

TWO BED ROOMS WITH BATH, not more than one mile from any station between Bristol and Frankford, private family Terms $4 to $5 per week Address DELTA, Post Office, Bristol
328

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County
Bristol, Pa, May 2, 1876

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent clear of taxes payable to stockholders on demand
329 CHAS T IREDELL, Cashier

CENTENNIAL.

MRS. J. C HAMILTON would call the attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity to her

Dress Making

AND

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

Also, Centennial Banners and Decorations of all kinds.

Also, material for making them, supplied at
48 MILL STREET, BRISTOL. 330

ROSES! ROSES!

THOSE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG ROSES AT

William H. Moon's Greenhouses,

One Mile From the Trenton City Bridge,
NEAR MORRISVILLE,

ARE creating a sensation, and are considered the FINEST and CHEAPEST ever offered in this vicinity

7 Roses, from 3in pots, Purchaser's Choice for $1 00
50 " " 3in " " " " 6 00
5 " " 4in " " " " 1 00

The above varieties include Marechal Niel, Duchesse de Brabant, Saffrano, Bon Silene, and Over One Hundred others of approved merit. Seven plants of the smaller size sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States for $1 Call and see them Send for a catalogue Satisfaction guaranteed.

333 WILLIAM H. MOON, Morrisville, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

The Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING, S. W COR. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
Entrance, 108 South Tenth St., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

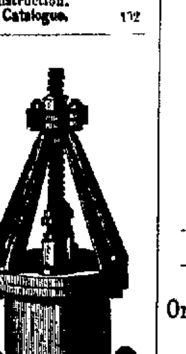
Scholarships good in 46 Colleges in the United States and Canadas. Actual business transactions between the students of the different Institutions Individual Instruction. No vacations. Students received at any time. For particulars, call or send for Catalogue. 172

R. T. H. STILEMAN,
UNION HYDRAULIC
Machine Works,
GERMANTOWN AVE. & SECOND ST,
PHILADELPHIA.

Stop Cocks, Fire Plugs, Station Valves, &c.,

For the use of Water Works and Railroads Also Stileman's Patent Fire Plug, for use of Steam Engines

PATTERN MAKING BLACKSMITHING Drilling Machines Hammers Chisels Caulking Irons Gasking Irons Lead Furnaces and all Tools appertaining to Pipe Laying
Residence, 124 Edward Street 1029



WATSON FREEMAN EDGAR A MILLER.

FREEMAN & MILLER,

Successors to Bennett Freeman & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

WALNUT FURNITURE,

For Bed-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Halls, Libraries, &c &c &c

Our $55 Walnut Dressing Case Chamber Suit three pieces with Marble Tops is selling very rapidly and meeting with general approbation and we especially recommend it to those wishing low priced goods Our stock of fine goods is as complete as usual in all its variety and our prices are as low as the lowest for the same grade of goods

FREEMAN & MILLER,
124 43 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

THE BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,

HAS MOVED INTO ITS NEW QUARTERS, AT

Nos. 16 & 18 MILL STREET, opposite Hoguet's Drug Store,

Where we keep in stock and for sale a large assortment of

STOVES, RANGES, KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, &c,

Which will be sold at prices to suit the times OUR TINWARE is all of our own make and every article warranted tight

ROOFING AND SPOUTING MADE A SPECIALTY—Tin Roofs put on over old Shingle Roofs and warranted tight Particular attention given to Jobbing and Repairing

All orders by mail or otherwise addressed to

THOMAS BARNARD, Bristol, Pa.,

Will receive prompt attention

Thankful for past favors he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same 82

EMBELLISH YOUR HOMES AND SAVE MONEY.

Looking Glasses, Chromos and Picture Frames.

LOOKING GLASS from floor to ceiling $67 large French Plate $30 elegant Parlor Glasses from $10 to $20 large Chromo in Gilt Frame, $6, Walnut Photograph Frames, 75 cents—durable and cheap

1028 (R.) 611 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

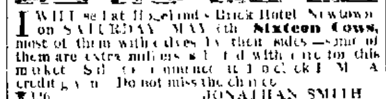
$1,000 Wanted

ON SECOND MORTGAGE on property situated in Bristol The property is now in and let for $1 200 for ten years The first mortgage is only $500 For particulars call on
JOHN S BRUSSTOLD Bristol Pa

Take Notice.

THAT ALL SCHOOL TAX that remains unpaid after the 20th day of May 1876 will be collected at once according to law The School Board needs the money and must have it to settle their accounts
332 C S BAILEY Collector

COW SALE AT NEWTOWN.



I WILL sell at Hogeland's Buck Hotel Newtown on SATURDAY, MAY 6th Sixteen Cows, most of them with calves by their sides—some of them are extra milkers and all with calf for this market Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P M A credit given Do not miss the chance
126 JONATHAN SMITH

GEORGE N. SMITH,
Cigar Manufactory,
No. 78 Bath Street corner of Buckley,
BRISTOL PA

THE best 3 and 5 cent Cigar in Bristol. Chewing, Tobacco Smoking Tobacco, Pipes &c 327

Administrator's Sale of the Real Estate of Rev. H. T. Wells, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court I am directed to sell at Public Sale on the premises in Bensalem township on THURSDAY MAY 11th 1876 all the REAL ESTATE of decedent comprising A LARGE SCHOOL PROPERTY situated at Andalusia on the Frankford and Bristol turnpike and near the Trenton railroad and 12 miles from Philadelphia well known as LOTTER HALL It is a large building situated near Cornwells Station has a high commanding view of the Delaware river and surrounding country, has 30 acres of excellent land attached A flourishing boarding school for little boys kept by Mrs Annie M Wells widow of the late Dr. Wells Sale positive to close the estate Persons desirous of visiting the premises with a view of purchasing will please call upon the occupants Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P M
J G HARRISON Administrator d b n
JESSE G WEBSTER Auctioneer 326

Bedding-Out Plants.

SIX VARIETIES OF COLEUS GERANIUMS—Scarlet, Pink and White DOUBLE AND SINGLE PINKS, CARNATION PINKS SCARLET SAGE

Flower Seeds.

PANSIES PHLOX DRUMMONDII SWEET PEAS, BALLOON PLANT SNAP DRAGON, AGERATUM, MIGNONETTE and SWEET ALYSSUM For sale by

293 T. TOWNSEND, Dorrance Street.

ROAD VIEW.

THE undersigned Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County to view and lay out a road in Bensalem township to begin at a point on the northwesterly side of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at Cornwell's station and ending at a stake set in the public road leading through said Bensalem township into Byberry known as Gordon's Mill road hereby notify all persons interested, that they will meet at the aforesaid place of beginning on FRIDAY, the 19th day of MAY 1876 at 10 o clock in the forenoon to discharge the duties of their appointment
HENRY M WRIGHT,
GEORGE M DORRANCE,
WILLIAM KINSLEY, Viewers

Carolina Poplar

THE BEST SHADE TREES FOR LAWN OR STREET

Star of the West,

THE BEST STRAWBERRY

Millions of Trees and Plants at Pomona Nursery Send for catalogue WILLIAM PARRY
133 Cinnaminson N J

New Cigar Box Manufactory,

BY

T. B. CAROTHERS,

Wood Street bet. Franklin and Penn,

BRISTOL, PA

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed 285

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Sewing, plain or fancy, can have it neatly and promptly attended to by calling on MRS EMMA WHIFF
Penn's Manor, opp Friends' Meeting House
TERMS—With Sewing Machine, $1 00 per day, without Sewing Machine, 75 cts per day 304

For Sale or to Let.

TWO NINE-ROOM HOUSES on East corner of Lafayette and Wood Streets Price, $2,000 Rent, $180 Houses of all descriptions for sale
217 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE Second Session of MISS MERIAM'S School for Young Ladies will open WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1876 For particulars, address,
249 MISS A MERRIAM, Bristol, Pa

For Sale or to Let.

TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE Price $6,500 Rent, $600 Houses of all descriptions for sale
216 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

By the use of which every family may give their linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost Warranted Ask for Dobbins

DOBBINS BRO & CO,
301 13 N. Fourth St, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS.

414 North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA

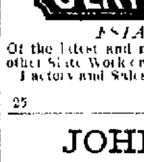
ALL operations of the profession performed with promptness and in a manner to defy competition Teeth carefully filled from 50c to $1 00 Beautiful Artificial Teeth inserted on all the different bases, now in use from $5 00 to $20 00 All work warranted

DR. J. W. STOUGHTON,
411 North Sixth Street,
321 PHILADELPHIA

HALE, KILBURN & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Prize Medal

CHAMPION
Folding Bed,



The Favorite Patent Warranted Cheapest Best All styles and prices
From $13 Upwards.
Hale's Flexible Seat
CHAIRS & SPRING BEDS
Looking Glasses Picture Frames, Fine Walnut Work, and
CENTENNIAL SHOW CASES made to order
Nos 48 and 50 N. Sixth St, Phila 113

SLATE MANTELS

ESTABLISHED 1853

Of the latest and most beautiful designs and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order Factory and Salesrooms, No 1210 Ridge Ave., PHILADELPHIA
25 WILSON & MILLER.

JOHN REYLE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 1033 North Second Street,
Corner of Germantown Ave,
PHILADELPHIA 985

WILLIAM FOX,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
Men's Furnishing Goods,
NO 320 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA 94

HERBERT N. KEEN,
Real Estate Broker,
ROOM NO 11,
No. 30 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

Real Estate sold and exchanged Country property a specialty

Loans Mortgages and Ground Rents negotiated Rents and Interests collected 302

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF SARAH B HUTCHINSON deceased late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
KATE P HUTCHINSON,
Executrix of Sarah B Hutchinson
Bristol, April 13th, 1876 322

FURNITURE

Re-upholstered and Varnished;

HOUSE PAINTING, also
WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished
Special care given to China Glossing
JOHN F. McMILLAN.
Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church,
297 BRISTOL

DR. G. W. ADAMS,
DENTIST,

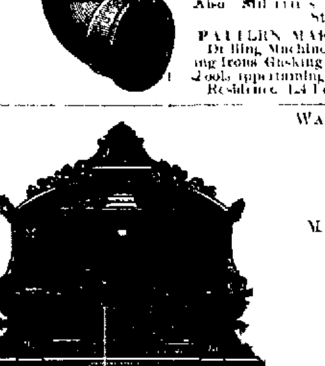
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW HOUSE AT the East corner of Radcliffe and Franklin Streets, Bristol, Pa., where he has nicer rooms and better accommodations He takes this method of returning thanks for the liberal patronage of the past and cordially invites all to give him a call
N B—Out of office on Second-day, (Monday)
4th mo 6th, 1876 310

Bristol.

J. S. THOMAS,

SUCCESSOR TO S. PIKE.

Radcliffe Street, Bristol.



HARDWARE

AND

Iron Store.

One Price, and That the Lowest.

STEEL,
IRON,
NAILS,
HORSE SHOES,
BOLTS,
LOCKS,
FILES,
AXES,
SAWS,
PLANES,
HAMMERS,
HATCHETS,
AUGERS,
BITS,
GIMLETS,
SCREWS,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
SCOOPS,
FORKS,
RAKES,
HOES,
MATTOCKS,
PICKS,
SIEVES,
SADDLERY,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
SPOONS,
POCKET KNIVES,
BELLS,
BRUSHES,
CASTORS,
HOOKS,
POTS,
KETTLES,
PANS,
BROILERS,
CORN-CUTTERS,
SCYTHES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CHAINS,
SCALES,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
WEIGHTS,
MEASURES,
ROPES,
MOULD BOARDS,
SLEIGH BELLS,
BOY'S SLEDS,
SKATES,
ICE CREEPERS,
MEAT CLEAVERS,
MEAT SAWS.
TRAPS,
MUZZLES,
NOZZLES,
COFFEE MILLS,
CARDS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CANS,
LANTERNS,
CANDLE STICKS,
SLAW CUTTERS,

And every conceivable article which should be kept in a Hardware Store.

We hope by strict attention to the interests of our customers, one price and that the lowest, marked in plain figures, to secure a fair share of the trade. 104

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew when walking thoughtless
Through the crowded, dusty way,
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness
Close beside our pathway lay,
We would pause where now we hasten,
We would often look around,
Lest our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel in the ground.

If we knew what forms are fainting
For the shade that we should fling,
If we knew what lips are parching
For the water we should bring,
We would haste with eager footsteps,
We would work with willing hands,
Bearing cooling cups of water,
Planting rows of shady palms.

If we knew what feet were weary,
Climbing up the hills of pain,
By the world cast out as evil,
Poor, repentant, Magdalens;
We would no more dare to scorn them
With our Pharisaic pride,
Wrapping close our robes about us,
Passing on the other side.

If we knew when friends around us
Closely pressed to say "Good-bye,"
Which among the lips that kiss us
First among the flowers should lie,
While like rain upon their faces
Fell our bitter, blinding tears,
Tender words of love eternal
We would whisper in their ears.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

George William Curtis, in his lecture on "Women of the Past and Present," says a good word for the new generation;—We cry out against political corruption, and justly fear for the moral foundations of the government. I have seen a man in the lobby of the Legislature brandish bank bills, and openly boast, "That makes the laws!" While I winced, I remembered that in the time of Walpole the British king brought men as he would bunches of meat. When foolish imagination sighs for the old time, it forgets that the old time was cruel, superstitious, and gross. The men of the old time hated personal, political, and religious liberty; they were times when men died faster in the open country than in the dirtiest lane of our city to-day. The whole progress of civilization is in the emancipation from the theories and manners of the old time. We do not excuse our own age, but when we sigh for a return of the past let us remember that its greatest glory was in the divine discontent with those times. One commanding and supreme indication of the world's progress is its higher and better estimate of woman. The position of woman is always the test of society. To-day as I stand in the ample halls of some great school, filled with the hum of industrious and happy life, I remember that in the girl of the age of Pericles all scholastic diligence would have been accepted as evidence of evil design. In the golden age of Athens, the most accomplished women belong to an outlawed class. * * On the subject of fashionable woman, the lecturer said:—The dress of a fashionable woman—and never were men so alive to it as at this moment—the dress of a fashionable woman says the social moralist, costs her husband hundreds, yes, thousands of dollars. "It is shameful! It was not so in the simple old time." Softly, Softly. Here is queen Elizabeth, three hundred years ago, who died the happy owner of three thousand dresses, and who issued her solemn proclamation against extravagance in dress. We bewail our society, so giddy, so gross. Young men content to drive fast horses and play billiards; young women in the finest dresses, hobbling on high heeled shoes that pinch their feet into Chinese deformity, in bonds that squeeze their waists. It is shameful, we cry. But were the olden times much simpler? In Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker," the picture of society one hundred years ago, we see a famous belle dressed for a ball. "I was not six hours in the hands of the hair-dresser, and he stuffed my head full of black tow that would have made a quilted petticoat." And yet it was the smallest head, with one exception.

COLOR CURE.—Dr. Edward Newbery, of New York, in a recent lecture, hinted at the possibility of a perfected system of photopathy. The colors and rays of light also relate to the physical temperaments as stimulants—the yellow color, or ray of light, to the nervous temperament, which is distinguished by a large brain and prominent motor, sensitive and sympathetic nerves; the pink color, or ray of light, relates to the nutritive temperament, characterized by large glandular, aerative, and assimilating parts, and super abundance of blood; and the blue color, or ray of light, relates to what I denominate the locomotive temperament, indicated by large bones and muscle, and predominance of the gelatinous tissue. The various temperaments may be stimulated by the colors or rays to which as I indicated, they respectively relate; and are, therefore, capable of producing either a healthy or morbid influence upon different individuals. A person in whom the nervous system is dominant may have it increased or excited to prostration by the influence of yellow color or ray of light. A nutritive-locomotive system may be developed so as to counterbalance the excessive nervous, by the use of purple color or ray of light. A weak nutritive system may be developed by the influence of pink color or ray of light, while the same would be injurious to any one of plethoric nature. A weak locomotive temperament may be strengthened by the influence of blue color or ray of light, while the same would excite a strong person to work or make him irritable. The green color or ray of light excites the nervous-locomotive system; the red color or ray of light, the nervous-nutritive. So that sick or unbalanced persons should have the color of the walls, ceiling, carpets, window-shades, etc., of their particular apartments properly adapted to develop an equilibrium of their physical temperaments, which is the only condition of perfect health and long life required by nature and overlooked by man. All our public assembly rooms should be of neutral colors, with pictures of various subjects to suit the different tastes, so as to produce a neutral effect in the aggregate, in order that each individual might be suited according to his sympathetic and comprehensive attraction.

"THE TRAMP" IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Although villeinage had long died out in England, and had been suppressed even in the western counties before the latter part of Elizabeth's reign (1574), the condition of the hired labourer was such, that, from a modern point of view, he could not fairly be called a free man. His employers, the landowners, passed laws which kept him in a state of half bondage to themselves. His wages were fixed by the justices of the peace, according to the price of food. If he refused to work at the rate of wages offered, or went out of his county in search of higher wages, he became, in the eyes of the law, a rogue and vagabond. The laws against such were exceedingly severe. Any person for the first time found "wandering or roguing about," was to be whipped on his naked back until his body was bloody, and then sent from parish to parish straightway to the place of his birth; or, if this was not known, then "to the parish where he last dwelt for the space of a year" (49th Eliz., 1597). "Poor Tom," says *Edgar*, in "King Lear," when he plays the madman, who is whipped from tything to tything, and stocked, and punished, and imprisoned." In order that the vagrant might be recognized, he was to be branded on the left shoulder with the letter R, and if a second time found begging or wandering about was to be adjudged a felon and hanged (2d James I. 1604). This barbarous law, though probably not often enforced to its whole extent, was quite in keeping with the criminal legislation of the time, which condemned the thief, who stole any article above ten shillings in value, to die as a felon on the gallows.—*From "King and Commonwealth a History of Charles I and the Great Rebellion."*

THE STOMACH AND THE SOUL.—There is a vital relation between the stomach and the soul. We have outgrown the idea that the soul lives in the body as a tenant lives in a house, and that the soul can be healthy even if the body is shattered and diseased. The soul may be defined as the conscious life of man. Art and science and religion are but the various actions of the same one conscious life. The soul may exist sometime as an entity; but, in this world, we only know the soul as manifesting evidence through the body. The body is the instrument on which the soul plays; and if that be out of tune, the noblest mind cannot produce harmony. A sane mind and a sound body go together. Great men are not simply great in brain, but perfect in digestion. They have not only good brains but good stomachs; and one plays quite as important a part as the other. Health of body and holiness of soul come from the same root.

HEALTH AND TALENT.—It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect, but his deeds will be the deeds of a dwarf. On the contrary, let him have a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, thews, and sinews of a man, and he will set failure at defiance. A man has good reasons to think himself well off in the lottery of life if he draws the prize of a healthy stomach without a mind, rather than the prize of a fine intellect with a crazy stomach. But, of the two, a weak mind in a herculean frame is better than a giant mind with a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, which he carried up to Noah, was told that he was a mere mushroom of yesterday. "How so, pray?" said the baronet. "Why," continued the other, "when I was in Wales a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me; it filled five large skins of parchment, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin, '*About this time the world was created.*'"

Bristol.

Wood's Centennial Price List.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

REMNENTS—Muslin, 6 cts. yd.; Calico, 6 cts.; Clark's and Coates's best Spool Cotton, 6 cts.; Pins, 3 cts. paper; Ladies and Gents Hose, 10 cts; High Back Combs, 12 cts; Pocket Books, 10 and 12 cts; Gents Fine Linen Bosom Shirts, $1; Collars, 5 cts. box; Lumbermen's Socks, 2 pair for 25 cts.; Ladies Linen Handkerchiefs, 7 cts.; Best Braid 5 and 7 cts.; Men's Drawers and Undershirts, 40 cts.; Two-Blade Pocket Knife, 18 cts.; Full line of Flags, Wholesale and Retail; New Designs of Floor Oil Cloth, 45 cts. yd; Large Market Basket, 75 cts.; Large Gum Blanket, 85 cts.; Hamburg Edgings at Wholesale Prices.

GROCERIES:

Table Peaches, 3lb. cans, 20 cts.; Tomatoes, 2 cans for 25 cts.; Best brand Sugar Corn, 18 cts. can; Best French Prunes, 10 and 12 cts.; Turkey Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25 cts.; Sweet Corn, 5 cts. per lb.; Coffee, 18 cts. per lb.; Rio, 25 cts.; Good Black Tea, 35 cts. per lb.; Splendid Tumblers, 50 cts. per doz.; Pepper, 7 cts. per ¼lb.; Toilet Soap, 3 and 4 cts.; Mackerel, 50 cts. per doz.; White Lead, 8½ cts. per lb.; New Orleans Molasses, 70 cts. per gal.; Japan Tea, 60 cts per lb.; Shoe Brushes, 15 cts. All goods warranted at and below city prices, for Cash. No Trust.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
Corner Mill and Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA.
913

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company

INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, &c., &c.,

(No hazardous risks taken.)

ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.

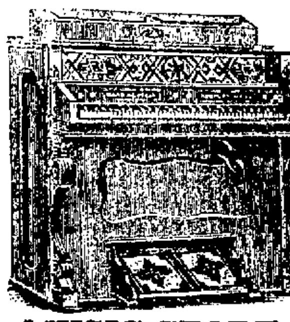
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expenses and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.

The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.

Full particulars given. Apply at office

No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

SOMETHING NEW!



MUSIC STORE,
40 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED ARION PIANO, Estey's Superior Cottage and Parlor Organs. Also the Bay State Organ. Prices from $60 to $750.

For sale by
219 **CHARLES T. HARRISON.**

To the Public!

THE UNDERSIGNED having established an agency for the sale of

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

In the Borough of Bristol, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about to prepare his catalogue of property for this season's sales.

Person's having property for sale, by sending a description of the same to his office, they will be entered in the Sales Register, and published in the Catalogue without charge.

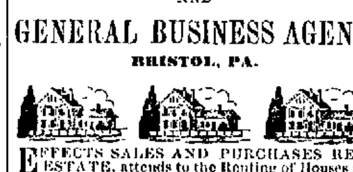
Special advertising, in city or country papers, will be done if ordered, at printer's charges.

Customers by Railroad are met at any of the stations and taken to view properties for sale, without charge.

A duplicate Register is kept at his office No. 112 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, for the convenience of city customers.

E. G. HARRISON,
No. 44 Mill Street,
55 BRISTOL, PA.

A. J. HIBBS,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT,
BRISTOL, PA.



EFFECTS SALES AND PURCHASES REAL ESTATE, attends to the Renting of Houses and Farms or any business connected therewith. Personal Property sales taken charge of, and prompt and careful attention given to any business entrusted to his care. 250

Philadelphia.

HYGIENIC
Surgical Institute,
No. 242 West Logan Square,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRS. BROWN AND TRALL are treating CANCERS and all similar affections with unparalleled success. This new remedy occasions little pain, does not poison the system by absorption, and removes every vestige of the diseased part by simply disorganizing it, without damaging the normal structure. They will guarantee every case and require no pay until the treatment is successful.

The Most Extraordinary Case on Record.

SAMUEL VALE, aged 70, of Vinton, Ohio, came to us in December last, having a very large *encephaloid* cancer on the left side of the neck, its roots involving the tissues around and beneath the jugular vein, carotid artery and pneumo-gastric nerve. Several eminent surgeons concurred in the opinion that it could not be removed, and all pronounced it necessarily fatal; and even the "cancer doctors" who succeed in ordinary cases, refused to undertake so formidable a case. It was evident that the patient could not live many weeks, as the pressure on the blood vessels and nerve occasioned much difficulty of breathing, and rendered sound sleep impossible. A few applications of the remedy destroyed the entire cancerous mass, the roots coming out without the least injury to the blood vessels or nerve, and the cavity rapidly filled with healthy granulations.

When partly healed, Dr. Brown exhibited the case to some twenty physicians in New York, who regarded the case as almost marvelous, and who unanimously declared that no similar case had ever been recorded. Dr. Teall also, in a clinical lecture to his medical class, presented the patient for examination before treatment, and again after the cancer had been removed.

Mr. Vale testified that the pain attending the treatment was much less than that of the disease without treatment.

Patients who require diet, bathing, and other appliances for the general health, or who prefer to be in the country, will be treated at HYGEIAN HOME, FLORENCE, N. J. 308

198

BEE HIVE COFFEE HOUSE RESTAURANT,
THOMAS J. JARMAN, Proprietor,
218 Arch treet, Philadelphia.

OYSTERS constantly on hand in all varieties. Families supplied at shortest notice. Delivery free of charge to any part of the city. 76

Trenton.

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
DEALERS IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS
Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J. 980

GEORGE WESTON,
ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL
SCULPTOR,
IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE.

Devoting especial attention to Monumental Works, &c., viz:

Tombs, Monuments, Headstones, Mural Tablets, Pulpits, Fonts, &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

MARBLE YARD—Stockton Street, between Front and State Street, TRENTON, N. J.

CEMETERY LOTS INCLOSED.—Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 40

A. LOWENSTEIN,
The Great Clothier,
HAS JUST OPENED THE STORE
No. 25 Gre ene treet, Trenton, N. J.,
WITH A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods.

All Goods warranted as represented. Goods exchanged within ten days after purchase, if not worn or soiled. Our prices always the lowest in the city. Thanking the public for past patronage, we shall endeavor to please all at our New Store,

25 Greene Street, nearly opposite Taylor's Opera House.

Remember the place, No. 25 Greene Street. 310

R. C. THOMSON & CO.,
23 & 25 E. State Street, Opposite First National Bank, Trenton, N. J.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Also Merchant Tailoring. 317

C. P. BARWIS,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 65 GREEN ST., TRENTON, N. J.

ALWAYS a good line of goods from which to select a suit, and made in the latest styles. Satisfaction in every respect. 294

NOTICE.—Save your Tallow, Old Lard, Pork, Butter and Grease of all kinds.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID OR EXCHANGED FOR SOAPS.

E. C. NIEDT & CO.,
CORNER MARKET AND UNION STREETS, TRENTON, N. J.

Successors to A. W. Yard, and Sole Manufacturers of A. W. YARD'S SUPERIOR BROWN ROSIN SOAP. **E. C. NIEDT & CO.**
Branch Soap Works, Chambersburg, N. J. 296

Furniture and Upholstery
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARLOR SUITS in Hair, Cloth, or any color of Terry: 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 2 Lady's and 4 Wall Chairs, for $60. Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, nine pieces, for $40. With Marble Top Bureau and Washstand, $50. **At A. V. MANNING'S,**
39 **47 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.**

GLASSWARE GIVEN AWAY
AT
ASSANPINK TEA STORE,
No. 7, Assanpink Block, Trenton.

A SPLENDID DIAMOND CUT GLASS SET of Four Pieces Given Away! Handsome Cut Glass Preserve, Butter and Fruit Dishes also given away with various quantities of

Tea and Coffee.
JAMES CRICHTON,
Late Manager Great Atlantic and Pacific
329 Tea Company.

NICK J. MINERT,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Fine Cigars,
No. 37 North Warren Street,
43 **TRENTON, N. J.**

JOSEPH G. HAYES,
Dealer in all kinds of
Burners, Oils and Lamps,
Wicks, Canes and Novelties,
Corner Lamberton and Market.
154 TRENTON, N. J.

Philadelphia.

SAMUEL WAGNER'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
69 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Two doors below Arch, (formerly 52 Delaware Ave.)

THE FINEST and BEST OYSTERS in the CITY.
121

MRS. W. MUIR'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
DINING AND OYSTER SALOON,
987 NORTH SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—All kinds of Fine Confectionery—Boarding and Lodging. 126

NORTH STAR HOTEL.
FRANCIS T. PRAUL, - Proprietor
4805 MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORD, PA. 185

United States Hotel,
North-West Corner Front and Berks Sts.,
(Kensington Depot,)
PHILADELPHIA.
F. W. MEYER, - - - - - Proprietor.
120

"The Seven Star Hotel."
O. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.
Main Street and Oxford Road,
Opposite Dummy Depot,
140 FRANKFORD, PA.

JOHN J. SLIFER'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dining and Oyster
SALOONS,
58 **NO. 532 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.**

DOCK STREET
COFFEE HOUSE
AND LUNCH ROOM.
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
223 Dock Street,
157 Above Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

Girard Exchange
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters in every style, and Meals at all hours.
53 **WILLIAM LINDIG.**

WUNDER'S
OYSTER BAY,
S. W. Corner Second and Church Streets,
74 PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
PHILADELPHIA
EATING HOUSE,
S. E. Corner Seventh and Market Streets.
JAMES STANDRING, Proprietor.

Beefsteak and Potatoes, Porksteak and Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Pot Pie, Fried Eggs, Fried Ham, Cold Ham, Boiled Eggs, Cod Fish Cakes, Broiled Steak and Potatoes, Oyster Soup, 10 cents each; Oyster Stews, 25 cents; Raw Oysters, 10 cents; Milk Toast, 12 cents; Buttered Toast, 7 cents; Coffee and Rolls, Pie and Milk, 10 cents each; Rice Pudding, Bread Pudding, 5 cts. each; Apple Dumpling, 10c.; Cup Custard, 5 cents; Pie of all kinds, Tea or Coffee per cup, two Buttered Rolls, 5 cts. each. SEGARS. A good and cheap Dinner every day. 101

A. STINEMETZ,
1029 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES. 218

TRENTON
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE WORKS,
J. D. PAYRAN,
East State Street,
Near Canal Bridge,
258 TRENTON, N. J.

Thousands of Bottles Sold Yearly.

THE Greatest Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Nature's Great Remedy, for the Cure of

Incipient Consumption, Asthma.

BYRAM'S Celebrated **Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar,** to prevent Consumption, Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs. Curing Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Weakness of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing; a great discovery for Infants in Croup and Hives, Influenza, Whooping Cough, And all other affections of the Lungs and Breast. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.
154

J. L. MOORE,
Dealer in
Furniture, Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS, BED SPREADS, BLANKETS, Clocks, Door Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, fine French and German Chromos, Baby Carriages and Stoves.

NO. 107 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
TRENTON, N. J. 119

GO TO THE
Boston 99 Cent Store,
30 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,

And look at the NEW STOCK OF WAX DOLLS, and RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS. The cheapest ever shown in the city. 147

TRENTON
BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
P. B. MOYER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Brushes. Pottery, Machine and Foundry Brushes made to order at short notice. A full line of Painter's and Artist's Brushes always on hand.

No. 27 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.
Highest Cash Price Paid for Country Bristles. 256

WILLIAM H. WHITE,
76 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware:

CUTLERY, GLASS, &c., &c. A large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Coal and Vegetable Oil, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing and Jobbing done at short notice. 254

John E. Thropp. Duncan McKenzie. Peter Wilkes.
THROPP, McKENZIE & WILKES,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines,
BOILERS, MILL WORK, SHAFTING,
Pulleys, Hangers, and all kinds of Pottery Machinery,
FOOT OF TAYLOR ST., TRENTON, N. J.
136

WALL PAPER
AND
School Books,
AT CHARLES Y. BAMFORD'S,
10 E. STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

WALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE. Discount given to schools and teachers. 55

FANCY RIBBONS. BONNET FRAMES.
MRS. J. R. WOODRUFF,
Fashionable Milliner,
And dealer in
Notions, Trimmings, &c.
No. 27 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
Personal attention paid to custom work. 135

DUNN & SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 32 E. STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.
Under First National Bank.

A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Coatings always on hand. 116

S. C. PARROTT,
Dealer in
Fine Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry,
AND SILVER WARE.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. **No. 42 Greene Street,** Three Doors above City Hall, TRENTON, N. J.
45

E. R. HUTCHINSON,
THE POPULAR HATTER,
New and Old Styles in great variety, at
City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,
CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1060

Bristol.

THOMAS B. HARKINS.
MANUFACTURER of IRON FENCE.

A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.

BREAD PANS, CELLAR GRATINGS, PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER, and other small articles for sale cheap.
ALL KINDS OF FINE CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Foundry—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, Bristol.
11

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,
No. 45 Mill Street three doors below Wood St.
JUST RECEIVED, A NEW SUPPLY OF
DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.
A Full Line of Hosiery, from 10 Cents up.
GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS FROM 50 CENTS UP.
A Complete Assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Also, GREAT VARIETY OF HUMAN HAIR,

Imitation Goods, Curls, Frizzles, Rolls and Braids. Combings made up in any form. Perfumery, Stationery, &c., WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, Sewing Machine Needles and Oil. Pinking and Stamping done.

Making my purchases at the lowest cash prices and selling at small profit, I am enabled to sell as low as can possibly be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere. 103

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
49 **BRISTOL, PA.**

Miscellaneous.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
The Centennial Harness Shop,
NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

I INFORM my friends and customers that I have built A NEW HARNESS SHOP, adjoining the Machine Works of Samuel Goslin, where I will be prepared to furnish

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS

Of the newest and latest patterns. "Prices to suit everybody and cheaper than elsewhere."

"Low Expenses, Quick Sales Small Profits."

Give me a call. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDGAR ADAMS,
306 NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CYRUS HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.
HILLBORN & WORSTALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,

WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fifth-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company. **NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.** 1041

DEACON'S FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
94 High Street, Burlington, N. J.
MILLINERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

TRIMMED HATS, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Black Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Veils, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Silk and Lace Ties, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c. 110

YES LOOK!

I INFORM my friends that I have commenced the HARNESS BUSINESS at the Old Stand, opposite the Hotel, NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., where I will be prepared to furnish Harness of all kinds, and goods pertaining to my line. REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed at reasonable terms. Give me a call. **WILLIAM SICKEL.**
All work warranted. 557

Newtown Academy.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. Five-day boarders taken. For circulars address R. L. GURNEE,
38 Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

S. T. BUCKMAN. A. W. WATSON
WATSON & BUCKMAN,
NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,
AND
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

WILLIAM R. DELANEY,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
BROWNSBURG, PA.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1061

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.

HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1075

JOSEPH WILDMAN,
Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
OXFORD VALLEY PA.,

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1054

ALEXANDER CROSSON,
Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
TULLYTOWN, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

JOHN ROBERTS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
WAGONS,
MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

EDWIN OSMOND,
BREAD AND CAKE BAKER,
Newtown, Pa.
CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS,
STRAWBERRIES, &c.
Give us a call. 1043

Established 1847.
JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.
J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,
EMILIE, PA.,
Dealers in
Drugs and Medicines.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. 1051

E. C. FLOCK,
Attleboro, Pa.,
IS PREPARED TO PUT ON
EGYPTIN and other kinds of PATENT ROOFING,
On short notice and on favorable terms. 2

C. D. THOMAS,
CARPET WEAVER,
No. 114 York Street, below Broad,
BURLINGTON, N. J.

N. B.—All work promptly done at short notice, and delivered if required. 291

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,
DENTIST,
Attleboro', Pa.

GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.
1042

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL;
WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS,
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure,
Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates. 107

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,
Cigar Manufacturer,
NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 973

JOHN CRAFT,
Carriage Builder,
44 WEST BROAD STREET,
BURLINGTON, N. J.

A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.
1064

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.
J. R. MOON.
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty.
1058

J. C. BROWN,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Carriages and Wagons,
EMILIE, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Sausage Meat cut and seasoned. Give us a call. 1053

WESLEY CAREY,
Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
PENN VALLEY, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKELS
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY
Wagons and Carriages,
Newtown, Pa.
REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.
1089

SAMUEL GOSLIN,
DEALER IN
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended t

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 93

Bristol.

INFORMATION.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE STORE
OF
M. A. WALMSLEY.
A Full Line of
DRY GOODS,
SUCH AS

Lot of Brown Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Colored Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Mix Dress Goods.
Lot of Anchor Bleached Muslin, 14c.
Lot of Wamsutta Bleached Muslin.
Lot of Sheeting—Bleached Muslin, 10 to 20c.
Lot of Sheeting—Unbleached " 10 to 18c.
Lot of Black and Second Mourning Calicoes.
Lot of Spring Calicoes, 7, 8, 9c.
Lot of Delaines, 12½, 13, 14c.

OUR NOTION STOCK is complete. We invite a visit from all to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere.

OUR GROCERY STOCK is second to none.

The above assortment is on exhibition at the store of **M. A. WALMSLEY,**
21 **Corner of Mill and Radcliffe Sts.**

JOHN F. KENEAGY,
DRUGGIST,
No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
OILS, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles,
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
Prescriptions carefully compounded. 261

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
24

Groceries & Provisions.
A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.
GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,
At the Old Established
Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,
Dorrance St. bel. Wood & Pond Sts.

Respectfully informs his friends that he still lives and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market. Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., &c. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season.
61

REMOVAL.
P. O. HUTCHINS

Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of

Wood and Market Streets,

where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.

Special Inducements given cash customers. 28

J. H. SOOY,
Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions,
AND CANNED GOODS,
N. W. Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices. 1088

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

ADOLPH MITCHEL,
Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Lock No. 2, on Canal,
BRISTOL, PA.

A general assortment of fine Groceries cheap for cash. Give us a call. 1030

New Market House,
BY
WILLIAM MICHENER,
Market Street between Pond and Wood,
BRISTOL, PA.

BEEF, MUTTON and VEAL, constantly on hand. 251

HENRY MORTON,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
Mill Street,
ADJOINING THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

BALLS, Fairs, Parties and Festivals furnished with Ice Cream at short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. Flowers of all kinds constantly on hand. 1001

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake BAKER.
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.

BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 981

A. K. HOFF'S
BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,
NO. 28 MILL STREET,
Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 1020

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES
MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.
CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.

ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church, will receive prompt attention.

Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

413 **JOHN F. McMILLAN.**

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,
DENTIST,
43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1074

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices. Store at **Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,**
602 **BRISTOL, PA.**

M. GEAR,
Dealer in
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,
NO. 50 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

A general assortment of Shoes kept constantly on hand or made to order.

Mending promptly and neatly done. 156

JOSEPH SINGLEY,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
LAFAYETTE STREET,
Between Pond and Railroad, BRISTOL, PA.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 1002

Bristol.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after February 6, 1876,
Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.
Kensington Depot, 7:13, 7:45, 8:26, 9:40 A. M., 12:28, 4:06, 7:21, and 10:05 P. M. On Sundays, 12:28 and 5:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 3:27, 6:25 and 9:51 A. M., 2:53, 5:10, 6:46, and 9:38 P. M.

For New York.
At 1:16, 8:15, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 3:34, 5:21, 6:18, and 7:48 P. M. Sunday trains 9:21 A. M., 5:21 and 7:48 P. M.

For Trenton.
At 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:09, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 5:03, 5:21 6:02, 6:18, 7:40, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21, 10:12 A. M. and 2:50, 5:21, 7:48 P. M.

The 7.38, 11.09, A. M., 4.03, and 6.02 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.
Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6:55, 8:40 and 10:15 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:10, 5:15, 6:15, and 8:20 P. M. On Sundays, 8:15 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7:00, 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 1:35, 2:30, 4:35, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. and 12:00 night.
On Sundays, 8:30, A. M. 4:35, 7:00, P. M.

From New York.
At 7:00, 8:35, and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.

From Trenton.
At 6:40, 8:00, 9:20, and 9:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:18, 6:55, 9:14 and 9:40 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, 5:00, and 9:14 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.
Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.55 6.15, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 7.20, 9.10 A. M. 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.55 and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A. M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent,
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

STEAMER TWILIGHT.
TRIPS RESUMED.

ON and after Wednesday, March 8th, the splendid Steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bristol at 3½ o'clock, touching at all the above landings.

Fare, 25 cents; Excursion 40 cents. 295

Daily Excursions.
THE STEAMBOAT
John A. Warner

Will leave Bristol at 7.15 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., for Philadelphia, touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c. 261

Bristol Mills.
FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.

ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut in our

SAW MILL
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

PLANING MILL.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

SHINGLES
In all the varieties as to size, quality and price so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

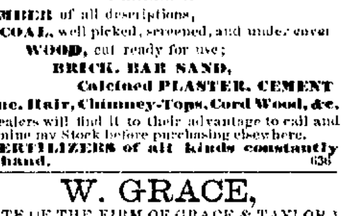
COAL
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

WOOD
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
471 **ROGERS BROTHERS.**

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,
WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
DEALER IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety.

H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,



DEALER IN
LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 636

W. GRACE,
[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]
House, Sign,
And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,
Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.

FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.

Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address orders to **W. GRACE,**
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut,
143 BRISTOL, PA.

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at.
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL PA. 402

$50,000
TO LOAN on FIRST MORTGAGES,
OF NOT LESS THAN $2,000.

Apply to E. G. HARRISON,
Commercial Insurance Company,
24 Office, 44 Mill Street, Bristol.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 28 7

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®